

Deputy Soviet finance minister dies

MOSCOW (R) — Deputy Soviet Finance Minister Alexander Kamenkov has died unexpectedly at the age of 54, the Soviet news agency TASS announced Sunday. But Western diplomats in Moscow said there was no likelihood the junior minister's death was the reason for dark suits being worn Sunday and Saturday by some ambassadors on Soviet Television. The move sparked speculation that a senior Kremlin figure had died (see page 8). TASS said Mr. Kamenkov, 54, one of four deputies to Finance Minister Vasily Gerasimov, died Saturday. The official obituary, signed by members of the Communist Party Central Committee, praised him as a "loyal and devoted worker of the party."

Jordan Times

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Peres seeks meeting with Mubarak

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Sunday he had invited Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to meet him on the Israeli-Egyptian border to discuss ways to improve relations between their countries. Peres told a meeting of American-Jewish fundraisers: "I feel a discussion with President Mubarak is the best possible way to improve relations between our countries." Israel's ambassador in Cairo was due in Israel Sunday to brief ministers on meetings with Egyptian officials to arrange the meeting. Earlier, a senior Israeli official, who declined to be named, said relations with Egypt appeared to be improving and that a Peres-Mubarak meeting was possible.

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King, Queen receive good wishes from Li

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Sunday received a message from Chinese President and Mrs. Li Xianmin on the occasion of the Chinese dignitaries' flying over Jordanian airspace on their way to Spain (see page 7). The message conveyed Mr. and Mrs. Li's warm greetings and best wishes to the King and Queen and expressed hope that China and Jordan will continue to bolster their friendly relations and cooperation and wished the Jordanian people further progress and prosperity.

Qasem returns after delivering message to Qatari leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem returned to Amman Sunday at the end of a brief visit to Qatar where he delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani. The message dealt with the current Arab situation and Jordan's stand vis-à-vis this situation, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Petra added that the visit was within the framework of Jordan's moves to brief Arab states on Jordan's assessment of Arab and international developments and ways to achieve Arab solidarity.

Israeli soldier wounded in attack

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was seriously wounded Sunday when his convoy came under light arms fire in the Lebanese coastal town of Sarafed, 10 kilometres south of Sidon, an Israeli army spokesman said. Israeli soldiers have come under almost daily attacks in South Lebanon, launched in many instances by the Shi'ite resisting Israel's 29-month-old occupation of the area.

Saudis donate \$185m to Africa

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia has donated \$130 million for drought-stricken areas in Western Africa and another \$55 million for refugees in Sudan, Somalia, Chad and Eritrea, the Saudi Press Agency said Sunday. It said the donations were in the form of food supplies as well as aid to finance the drilling of wells in areas suffering from the worst drought to hit Africa in the past decade.

Fahd, Kibbi hold talks in Medina

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibbi discussed Sunday the latest developments in the Arab arena and efforts aimed at unifying the Arab rank, the Qatari News Agency (QNA) reported from the Saudi Holy City of Medina. It said that King Fahd and Mr. Kibbi also exchanged views on various international issues.

Papandreou hails visit as 'historic opportunity' for Jordan-Greek ties

By Elia Nasrallah and Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Writers

AMMAN — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou Sunday ended a two-day official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and described his visit as "an historic opportunity to start a long-term cooperation on all fronts."

In a statement he made prior to his departure, Mr. Papandreou said Jordan and Greece were "threatened by external dangers" and that there were many areas "where we could effectively cooperate to serve our territorial integrity and independence."

Speaking to reporters at the Amman military airport before boarding his Boeing 727 aircraft, the Greek premier said he looked forward for a return visit by Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat "to move (the cooperation process) in a rapid way."

In reply to a question, Mr. Papandreou said Greece was putting forward a Middle East peace proposal to be adopted by the European Community during its summit meeting scheduled to be held in Dublin, Ireland, next month.

He said the Greek proposal will not be "decisive, but significant to help the struggle for a peaceful and just settlement to the problem in the area."

Mr. Papandreou was seen off at the airport by Mr. Obaidat, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, a number of cabinet ministers and European Community countries' ambassadors in Jordan. He was awarded an official farewell with a guard of honour followed by the playing of the national anthems of Greece and Jordan.

King Hussein's talks with Mr. Papandreou at Al Nadwa Palace were held over a working luncheon hosted by the King.

A Royal Court statement issued

of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani, Secretary-General of the Royal Court Raja's Dajani and Jordan's Ambassador to Greece Awad Al Khalidi.

The meeting was attended on the Greek side by the ministers of foreign affairs and economy, the secretary general of the Greek presidency and Greek Ambassador to Jordan Georges Constantas.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Papandreou and his accompanying delegation visited the Martyrs Monument in Amman and viewed the items displayed there, which relate the history and development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Mr. Papandreou watered the Tree of Life and registered his name in the visitors' book. He was also presented with the monument's medal to commemorate his visit.

The Greek premier also visited Al Hussein Medical Centre and toured its sections and was briefed on its services. He later called at the Farah Rehabilitation Centre and was briefed on the services it offers. He also visited the heart centre.

At the end of the tour Mr. Papandreou was presented with a commemorative shield. The prime minister was accompanied on the tour by Mr. Masri, Ambassadors Khalidi and Constantas.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Papandreou called at the Army Headquarters and met with Gen. Sharif Zaid with whom he discussed a number of issues of common concern. The meeting was attended by Mr. Masri and senior army officers.

A joint communique issued in Athens and Amman Sunday at the end of Mr. Papandreou's visit to Jordan described the "issues of Greek-Jordanian cooperation."

(Continued on page 2)



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday receives at the Royal Court Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Abu Iyad, Kaddoumi arrive today for PNC preparations

By Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis and Hamadeh Far'aneh in Amman

A HIGH-LEVEL Fateh delegation, comprising of Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and Farouk Kaddoumi, is expected to arrive in Amman today, Monday, for what Palestinian sources here described as a mission aimed at finalising preparations for convening the 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, here on Nov. 22.

The delegation's expected arrival coincides with a statement in Tunis by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat that he has sent a memorandum to PNC Speaker Khaled Al Fuhum to issue invitations to the members of the council to attend the session in Amman.

The endorsement over the weekend by Fateh's Revolutionary Council and the PLO's Supreme Military Council of holding the PNC session in Amman prompted a group of 26 PNC members living in Jordan to call for an urgent meeting of the PLO Executive Committee to discuss the issue.

PLO sources in Amman told the Jordan Times that Mr. Fahoum and both the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) — two major groups in a four-faction "democratic alliance" within the PLO — have agreed to the call for a meeting of the Executive Committee and the success of such a meeting depended on the attendance by their two representatives to fulfill the quorum requirements of the committee.

According to the PNC members' new initiative, the Executive Committee would call, upon its meeting, on the Central Council of the PLO to meet and in a period of two months after that the PNC would be called to session.

The call by the PNC members for a meeting of the Executive Committee was apparently aimed at convening the Central Council. But the call has been welcomed by the PLO leadership which aims at the issuance of an official statement by the Executive Committee calling the PNC to session if Mr. Fahoum does not respond positively to Mr. Arafat's memorandum.

Mr. Arafat could muster the support of seven members of the 14-member Executive Committee, but that would leave him with two members short of the required quorum of nine, the sources told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Kaddoumi, Mahmoud Abbas, Hanna Nasir, Ahmad Sidqi Al Dajani, Abdul Rahim Ahmad, Jamal Al Sourani and Hamed Abu Sitta were sure to attend the meeting along with Mr. Arafat — a total of eight members — and the PLO chairman will have to seek the attendance of Yasser Abd Rabbo and Ahmad Al Yamani, the PFLP and DFLP representatives, to secure the required quorum. Another independent member, Mohammad Zuhdi Nashashibi, who is believed to be an Arafat supporter, is in Syria and reports say that the Syrian government was unlikely to release him for the meeting. The

remaining four members are: Mohammad Khalifa of Saiga, Talal Naji of the PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC) and Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizar — all of whom are pro-Syrian.

Mr. Khalaf's planned arrival is of added significance, PLO sources said, recalling that the deputy leader of Fateh has not visited Jordan for over 14 years and has not been attending any of the ongoing rounds of Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue aimed at adopting a joint strategy in Middle East peace efforts. Mr. Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, visits Jordan but not as frequently as Mr. Arafat does.

Meanwhile, reports from Tunis indicated that Mr. Arafat is considering an offer by the "democratic alliance" to attend the planned PNC session if it was held in Algeria regardless of the participation by the pro-Syrian factions grouped in a "national alliance" which has been delaying the convening of the council by its demand that Mr. Arafat step down as PLO chairman before the parliament-in-exile is called to session.

A representative of the "democratic alliance" said the PNC session would be held in Tunis.

Mr. Arafat told a meeting of Palestinian officials in Tunis Saturday night that "a variety of circumstances have converged, leading us to set the date and place for the PNC for Nov. 22."

The new Israeli measure comes amid continuous unrest in the occupied Arab territories which witnessed widespread demonstrations and a general strike in protest against Israel's decision to station soldiers in the Haram Al Sharif area, site of the Al Aqsa and Omar mosques.

Saturday's strike and protests were in response to a call by Jerusalem's Supreme Muslim Council which said the Israelis stationed in the area were desecrating the holy place with their unruly behaviour.

A council spokesman has said the Muslim authorities had always objected to the stationing of police near the mosques, but the situation had deteriorated because of unruly policemen who ate and played radios on the Haram Al Sharif.

National Security Minister Chaim Bar-Lev has sent the council a letter promising to guarantee proper behaviour but saying the policemen were there to "protect public order" and could not be removed.

Palestinians to resist Israeli plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Owners of land lying on the northern side of the Al Duheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem plan to resist an Israeli measure to open a Bethlehem-Hebron road via Beit Jala, west of Bethlehem, according to reports reaching here.

A report in the Arabic daily Al Quds published in Jerusalem said the projected Israeli plan to open the new road entails demolishing nearly 50 Palestinian homes in Beit Jala and prohibiting building homes around the new road.

The Israeli occupation authorities have served notice to Beit Jala Mayor Farah Al A'raj that the road will be opened at the request of Israeli settlers, and approved by former Defence Minister Moshe Arens. Al Quds said.

If quoted Mr. A'raj as saying that the projected road constitutes a disaster to the town and would mean confiscation of many lands lying on both sides of the road.

The road project was planned to save the settlers the trouble of travelling near the Duheisheh camp which the Israelis have stormed on several occasions.

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GCC states approve joint defence force plan

DOHA (R) — Plans for an integrated defence force for the Gulf Arab states have been agreed by the six member nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), according to the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper Al Sharq Al Awsat, published simultaneously Sunday in Qatari newspapers, Sheikh Khalifa said the council had approved plans to establish "joint institutions for armament, training and organisation with the aim of achieving an integrated or unified defence."

The joint defence plan emerged from a meeting at Abha, Saudi Arabia, in September of foreign and defence ministers of the GCC states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

It was framed against a background of concern in Gulf states about a possible overspill from the four year old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

Sheikh Khalifa, current chairman of the council, said in the interview that Iran should follow Iraq's lead and respond to peace initiatives aimed at ending the war.

He said: "This war has burdened the two countries with heavy human and material losses. In the end there will be no winner

and no loser."

The conflict had hurt the economies of Gulf states, forcing them to increase defence allocations at a time of glut in the world oil market, he added.

Asked about the Arab-Israeli conflict, Sheikh Khalifa said: "Any move by the United States or any of the big powers toward finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will hinge... upon the degree of solidarity among Arab countries."

Referring to calls for an international conference on the Middle East, he said "if the obstacle of objections to the proposal by Israel and some Western powers were to be surmounted, the success of the parley would depend on a strong Arab stand based on the 1947 Fez peace plan."

The plan, formulated by an Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, proposed an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza, implicitly recognising Israel's right to exist.

Asked about a proposed Arab summit, he said: "In the absence of solidarity, it is unlikely that any

Arab summit conference... will succeed."

Meanwhile, Kuwait's Crown Prince was quoted Saturday night as saying the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will seek ways to halt the four-year-old Gulf war at its summit conference here on Nov. 27.

The heads of state of the six GCC member states "will try to find a formula for halting this war," the Kuwait News Agency quoted Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah as saying.

Addressing the opening ceremony of a GCC Trade Fair here, attended by GCC commerce and industry ministers and ambassadors accredited in Kuwait, he called on Iran to respond to Iraqi peace calls and accept a negotiated settlement.

The war between two Muslim neighbours was disturbing to all Muslims everywhere and threatened the Gulf's security, he said.

He also urged the private sector in the GCC states to study joint ventures and boost trade between them.

The summit would lead to stronger multilateral cooperation in the Gulf, he said. Steps had already been taken to remove barriers restricting exchanges within the GCC in the economic, trade, industrial and agricultural fields, he added.



PAPANDREOU VISITS GHQ: Sunday in a meeting attended by Chief of Staff

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu (right) and senior army officers and members of a high-powered Greek official delegation accompanying the Greek leader (Petra photo).

Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb (third from right) and Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid (fourth from right) hold talks

Egypt displays Soviet, U.S.-made planes

CAIRO (R) — Egypt brought together its Soviet-made MiG-21 and U.S. F-16 jets for an aerobatics show during Air Force Day celebrations at Belbeis Air Base near Cairo Sunday.

President Hosni Mubarak, a former air force pilot, attended the celebrations accompanied by visiting Sudanese leader Jaafar Numeiri.

The Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) said the air show also featured flights for the first time in Egypt by the French Mirage 2000 fighter and the Brazilian Tucano trainer, which is to be assembled here under agreement with Brazil.

Meanwhile the product of Egypt's infant military industry went on display for the first time Saturday at an International Defence Exhibition of weapons systems from countries as far afield as China and the United States.

President Mubarak, and Mr. Numeiri, inaugurated the exhibition to which Cairo-based diplomats and military attaches were invited.

Nineteen countries, including France, Italy, Canada, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Pakistan, and more than 200 companies are participating in the five-day exhibition.

Mr. Mubarak toured the exhibition at the Almazra Air Base on the outskirts of Cairo and heard a detailed explanation of a new Egyptian air-defence system.

He was told it incorporates anti-aircraft guns and missiles on the U.S.M-113 armoured vehicle.

Officials said the missiles were the Egyptian version of Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-aircraft projectiles, with an improved accuracy and range.

Chatti seeking to extend term as head of OIC

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Habib Chatti, the Tunisian secretary general of the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), has been canvassing member countries in a bid to extend his term in office by one year, Arab diplomatic sources here reported Sunday.

Mr. Chatti's current four-year term ends Dec. 31.

The same sources said there has been disagreement within the OIC on who would replace Mr. Chatti, with Pakistan and Bangladesh fielding candidates for the post.

In addition, Malaysia and Indonesia also were expected to announce their own candidates.

On account of the disagreement, the OIC foreign ministers conference has been postponed 10 days, to give governments of the member countries time to name a new secretary general, these sources said.

The selection of a new secretary general will figure prominently on the agenda of the forthcoming foreign ministers meeting.

Sources close to OIC Secretariat in Jeddah said Mr. Chatti wants to carry on for a full new term of four years. But this, they said, would create further discord among the member countries.

Iranian opposition cites evidence of gas warfare

PARIS (R) — An Iranian opposition group said Sunday it had intercepted a coded radio message from an Iranian army commander which cited the use of chemical gases against Iraqi forces in the Gulf war.

The left-wing People's Mujahadeen Organisation said in a communiqué the transmission by a Captain Nakha Izadeh, on behalf of the officer commanding the Bardehbook Battalion on the Persian Front, advised Iranian troops to wear gas masks during chemical warfare operations.

The Paris-based group gave the following transcription of the message, which it said was intercepted and deciphered by its radio signals branch on Oct. 6.

"... Recently the 'Battalion of Revolution' has been using chemical gases to intoxicate Iraqi troops. Therefore advise troops to utilise anti-chemical gas masks on such occasions."

Iran has accused Iraq of repeatedly using chemical weapons in the war.

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Congo leader makes fresh call for Chad settlement

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Arab ministers briefed on Jordan's development

TUNIS (Petra) — Arab Ministers of Housing and Reconstruction, meeting in Tunis, have been briefed on Jordan's endeavours for social and economic development despite the immense task of confronting the consequences of Zionist occupation and the current world economic recession.

Jordan's views were presented to the ministers on the first day of a two day meeting designed to discuss ways of bolstering inter-Arab cooperation in housing projects and reconstruction schemes and cooperation with U.N. specialised organisations in these fields.

Jordan's delegate to the meeting Mr. Shafiq Zawaydeh spoke of the huge national burdens shouldered by Jordan represented in extending support and help to the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule.

Mr. Zawaydeh who is also Housing Corporation Director submitted a detailed statement to the meeting about Israel's colonial plans in the occupied Arab territories and its drive to evict the Palestinians from their homeland and confiscating their property.

The statement spoke of Israel's encroachments on Al Aqsa Mosque, its repeated attempts to demolish the holy shrine and its drive to obliterate Arab economic, cultural and social character from these territories with U.S. support.

Mr. Zawaydeh also submitted to the meeting a working paper outlining Israel's plans to seize Arab water resources and building settlements, the adverse effects of Israel's occupation on the life of the Arab inhabitants and ways to combat Israel's measures.

Algeria recognises SADR on eve of OAU summit

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Nigeria said Sunday it would recognise the self-styled guerrilla government fighting Moroccan rule in the Western Sahara, an issue crucial to the success or failure of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit due to open here, Monday.

As heads of state began to arrive for what looks like being a showdown over the three-year-old Western Sahara dispute, Nigerian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari announced that Lagos would recognise the Polisario's self-proclaimed government.

The Western Sahara dispute has split the OAU between supporters of Morocco and backers of the Polisario's claim to be the government of the former Spanish territory, they said.

Mr. Gambari told a press conference: "The federal military government, after very careful consideration of all aspects of the problem which has bedevilled our organisation over the past few years, has decided to recognise the (Polisario's) Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR)."

The announcement was a surprise, delegates said.

It brought the number of OAU states which recognise the SADR to about 28. There have been several shifts in the loyalty of some supporters of the SADR, and the exact number was not known.

Nigerian recognition is still not enough to give the SADR the backing of 34 OAU states which it needs to get the required two-thirds quorum.

The SADR says it will take part in the summit and Morocco has said it will quit the 21-year-old organisation if it does.

"We will take part. We will be seated. Definitely," Moulded Said, SADR ambassador told Reuters.

The OAU, Africa's sole continental forum for political cooperation, has been deeply split between Morocco's supporters and backers of Polisario since the SADR was admitted to the OAU in a still-disputed administrative decision in February 1982.

As heads of state began to arrive for Monday's opening session, government officials held informal talks to find a compromise to prevent the session from breaking down, as happened once before, in 1982.

The summit is due to discuss Africa's stand on South Africa, Western Africa, Chad, the Middle East and OAU finances. Member states owe \$30 million in arrears. But there are few signs that entrenched positions over the Western Sahara were softening. African diplomats said. The opposite appears to have occurred in recent weeks, they added.

Thomas Sankara, leader of radical Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), said on arrival Saturday his country would quit the OAU if the SADR did not take its seat, officials in his delegation said.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, one of Morocco's staunchest supporters, said Saturday Kinshasa would suspend its membership if the SADR took part, the diplomats said.

Sebeag and Egypt, among the OAU's more moderate members, are suggesting that the SADR withdraw if Morocco publicly states it will carry out an OAU peace plan for the territory within three months, the diplomats said.

This would commit Rabat to direct talks with its guerrilla foes on a ceasefire and a referendum in the territory before the next OAU ministerial meeting here in February, they said.

The last OAU summit here in June exhorted Rabat to carry out the plan by the end of 1983, but Rabat refused direct talks with the guerrillas, saying they are fighting a proxy war on behalf of Algeria.

King Hassan has said he will not expect his supporters to follow him out of the OAU if Morocco quits, raising the possibility that the meeting could have the required quorum of 34 states with the SADR seated, they said.

It was not known how Libya, which signed a union treaty with Morocco in August, would react.

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17:10 Cartoons
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19:35 News Summary
20:00 News in Arabic
20:20 Local Comedy
21:00 Arab Series
22:00 Programme Review
22:20 Arab Series
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Just Good Friends
21:10 Documentary: Heart of the Dragon
22:00 News in English
22:15 Jemima Shore

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07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:50 Morning Show
09:20 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:20 Pop Session
10:40 News Summary
11:00 Over a Cup of Tea
11:30 Concert Hour
11:50 News Summary
12:00 News Bulletin
12:30 Old Favorites
12:50 Classical Show Case
13:00 Pop Session
13:30 News Summary
13:50 Sports Round-up
14:00 Arabian Nights
14:30 Newsdesk
14:50 Date with a Star
15:00 Evening Show
15:30 News Summary
15:50 News Summary
16:00 News Headlines

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06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
07:30 Letterbox 07:45 Recording of the News 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 A World in Words 08:50 World News 09:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Radio News 10:15 Newsdesk 10:30 World News 10:39 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 World News 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Peetles' Choice 12:00 News Summary 12:15 Science Through the Looking Glass 12:30 Music Now 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Like it Here 13:30 About Time 14:00 Radio News 14:15 Brain of Britain 1984 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
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NEWS IN BRIEF

Sharaf leaves for Paris

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Laila Sharaf left for Paris Sunday on a five-day visit to France at the invitation of her French counterpart George Fillard. Mrs. Sharaf will hold talks with the ministers of culture and information during the visit dealing with cooperation between France and Jordan in cultural and information affairs.

Father murders, beheads daughter

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 55-year-old man identified by the police as A.F. has killed his own daughter, aged 16. A report in the local press said that the man used a knife to slaughter the girl and later cut off her head at their home in Abdoun. After murder the man turned himself in to the police station at Ashrafieh and admitted to committing the crime which he said was carried out for moral reasons. The police are investigating this crime.

Blood donor campaign to start Monday

IRBID (Petra) — A campaign to spread awareness among the members of the public on blood donation is due to start here Monday. The two-day campaign is being carried out by the Friends of the Blood Bank Society at the University of Jordan in cooperation with Yarmouk University where the campaign will have its central office. Mr. Abdul Qader Hattah who is supervising the campaign has issued an appeal to Irbid citizens to help make it a success.

Fewer rodents in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality says that the number of rodents in the capital dropped from 40 per cent to a mere four per cent over the past 12 months. A spokesman for the municipality attributed the drop to the effective measures being adopted by the municipality's rodent-combating department. The municipality plans to establish a central service for combating rodents at the national level and to set up an information bank to provide techniques and advanced methods in the process for eliminating rodents from Jordan.

Phosphate exports register increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) produced 552,000 tonnes of phosphates last month of which 455,000 tonnes has been exported to other countries in implementation of previously concluded contracts. A total of 97,000 tonnes of phosphates were sold to the Jordan Cement Factories Company, according to a JPMC spokesman. He said the company's exports of phosphates last month increased by 21 per cent over exports in October 1983. The total phosphates production last year amounted to 448,000 tonnes of which 376,000 tonnes were exported to other countries, according to the spokesman.

Petra director attends news agency talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Director General Jawad Maraga Sunday left for the Czechoslovakian capital of Prague to take part in the Euro-Arab dialogue conference of news agencies scheduled to start there Wednesday.



KING ATTENDS CEREMONY: His Majesty King Hussein Sunday attended a ceremony for the graduation of a group of a special unit from the Royal Guard Brigade employed for security and protection missions. The King watched the graduates executing a practical exercise using light arms directing fire on mobile and fixed targets. Towards the end of the ceremony King Hussein distributed awards to those excelling in their performance and diplomas to all graduates (Petra photo)

Family planning association workshop highlights social role of rural nurses

By Rana Sabbagh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dr. Salem Kiswani, president of the Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association (JFPPA), opened a three-day workshop on "The Role of Nurses and Midwives in Family Planning" at the Regency Palace Hotel Sunday. The main objectives of this workshop are to organize better family planning services, which would lead to a healthier generation, and to encourage the establishment of centres for this purpose, said Mr. Adel Abu El-Nadi, executive director of the JFPPA.

To meet these objectives, 25 nurses and midwives from various regions who are employed in either private or governmental institutions and from various educational levels are participating in the workshop. Topics to be covered in the workshop include objectives of family planning, the relationship between population and development, the role of mass communications in family planning, the medical role of nurses in family planning clinics and the

socio-economic dimensions of family planning. Mr. Abu El Nadi told the Jordan Times that there are many obstacles facing the nursing profession which could be removed through such workshops. Mr. Abu El Nadi insisted that nurses should play both medical and social roles, especially if they are working in rural areas. He also pointed out the need for constant workshops to clarify the role of nurses.

In an interview with the Jordan Times one of the participants, Miss Rouweida Ma'ahah from Yarmouk University's Faculty of Public Health and Community Nursing, said that this is the first time in Jordan that nurses and midwives have had the chance to meet and exchange their experiences. "Nurses need education on population and development, on childhood, obstetrics and gynaecology because many of us work in rural areas," she said.

The participants also said that they are grateful to the JFPPA for organising and sponsoring this workshop, which allowed them to share their experiences and several said that they could increase their medical and social know-

wledge through such workshops. One of the participants mentioned that there is a real need for such workshops which aim to expand the role of nurses, especially in response to the local community in fields of family planning, protection and education, as nurses are not only limited to medical fields, but their vocation also involves spreading social awareness.

(See story on page 5)

CORRECTION

In a story published on page 3 of the Jordan Times yesterday, it was incorrectly reported that Her Highness Princess Sarvath opened a special education centre for the mentally retarded at Bunayyat town near Amman. The Bunayyat centre has actually been caring for and providing special training to 160 handicapped children since its establishment in 1974 and more fully since 1981 when the centre moved to its modern premises. During her visit to the centre Saturday, Princess Sarvath chaired a meeting of donors to the centre and thanked them for their contributions.

Greek delegation discusses economic, regional issues

New European initiative needed in Middle East, Greek minister says

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A new European initiative must be launched in the Middle East which would have the same spirit as the initiative adopted at the Venice conference in 1980, but with the new political requirements and the new desires of the people in the area, Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs Karlos Papoulias said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

"As a Greek government and member of the European Community (EC), we would like to propose a new diplomatic move with the support of the European countries that have always helped in maintaining the balance of power and who have contributed to the peace process in the area," he added. "We have received demands from some Arab countries to propose a new European initiative at the EC summit next month in Dublin," said Mr. Papoulias.

The visiting Greek delegation, headed by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu held official talks with the Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat and Jordanian ministers in which many issues were tackled including the Israeli policy in the area, the Palestinian problem, the Iran-Iraq war and ways of increasing economical and military cooperation between the two countries.

The Greek prime minister also discussed the Cypriot crisis, Jordanian-Turkish relations, evaluation of the possible requirements of the European Community to launch a new peace initiative in the Middle East and the conflict between Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Obeidat earlier declared during his first round of talks with the Greek delegation that this first visit is the start of a long-term and essential cooperation between the two countries.

Military agreements

Regarding signing any economic or military agreements with Jordan, Mr. Papoulias said, "We will start signing our economic agreements at the beginning of next year. Regarding military cooperation, Greece has a developed weapons industry and we cooperate with over 100 countries all over the world so why not with Jordan."

In answer to a question on whether Greece is playing the role of mediator between Syria and Jordan, Mr. Papoulias said "Greece is friendly with almost all Arab countries and we are careful not to interfere in any country's affairs. However, we would be glad to help in improving relations between Arab countries if we were asked to do so."

Regarding the Greek stand towards the NATO alliance and its position in the Greek-Turkish conflict, the minister said that defining the national interests of countries and maintaining the balance of power between these countries is a very serious problem facing NATO as well as other alliances in the world. "We only hope that NATO will realize that Greek national interests are threatened by Turkey which is a member of NATO."

Economic cooperation

During their visit the Greek delegation also discussed means of boosting economic cooperation

with Jordan. Alternate Minister of Economy Karlos Vaitos met with Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani and discussed means to expand and diversify mutually beneficial trade and overall economic cooperation. "We have positive economic and trade relations with Jordan and last year the volume of trade exchange reached up to \$50 million," said Mr. Vaitos.

"We also discussed possible means of increasing our imports of potash, phosphate and fertilisers from Jordan and in return we will export construction materials, vehicles, cables, pipes for irrigation and consumer commodities produced in Greece," he added.

Mr. Vaitos also discussed with Jordanian officials on Olympic Airways and Alia cooperation and the possibility of finalising a joint package touristic arrangement between the two airlines. "We also discussed the central role that Jordan can play in linking the Middle East with Europe through the port of Aqaba," said Mr. Vaitos. "We also discussed with the Syrian government possibility of linking Latakia Port with Volos Port in Athens, since we are already linked with Tartus port in Syria," he added.

Concerning the economical situation in Greece, Mr. Vaitos explained that the Greek government has adopted a policy to bring down the inflation rate in the country and is trying to find ways to help low-income groups. They will also pay special attention to health and unemployment, he said.

Regarding the Greek request to host the Olympic games permanently, the minister said that "there has been an initiative to preserve the spirit of the Olympic games apart from political considerations and we are still discussing this possibility with the International Olympic Committee but this takes time."

EXPORT EXHIBITION OF THE German Democratic Republic

FROM 17th TO 26th NOVEMBER 1984 IN The Amman Chamber Of Commerce

LEIPZIG FAIR
German Democratic Republic

Twice a year from 10th to 16th of March 1985 and 1st to 7th of September 1985 the fair takes place under the slogan "FOR WORLD OPEN TRADE AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS"

This slogan stands for a whole programme of tradition: For more than 800 years at the Leipzig Fair, of quality:

This dynamic multi-branch fair offers a range of high-quality top products. Possibilities of worldwide contacts clear the path to successful trade. Of turnover: The fair alone initiates, negotiates, or concludes two thirds of its foreign trade turnover at the world trade centre of Leipzig. There are efficient pre-conditions for developing business relations that open up the stable market of CMEA countries.

Millions know our slogans. Thousands of exhibitors and hundreds of thousands of visitors flock to every fair from all continents. Come and see for yourself!

Fair pass and information:

Fair pass is issued by all travel agencies and at all border crossing points of the GDR. For further information please contact the German Democratic Republic's trade representation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Amman.

Telephone: Amman 819351 or 819352
Telex: 21320 emegde/jo

For ten days, everybody is welcome

For the first time, the German Democratic Republic is represented in Amman with an export exhibition — experts are invited for special customers' symposiums.

In its 35th year of existence, the German Democratic Republic will present itself in Amman, capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with an export exhibition. This will take place from 17th to 26th of November in the premises of the Amman Chamber of Commerce. This ten days exhibition is preceded by talks between the heir apparent of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Crown Prince Hassan, and State Secretary Dr. Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. At the same time, Dr. Gerhard Beil and the former Minister of Industry and Trade, Walid Asfour, signed a long-term agreement on trade, economic and technological cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and Jordan in Amman, too. The agreement calls for an expansion of cooperation especially in heavy engineering, in electrical and

electronics engineering, in the erection of industrial enterprises, as well as the exchange of goods. On this occasion, the representatives of both parties stated with satisfaction that this first economic agreement will raise trade and economic relations between the German Democratic Republic and Jordan to a qualitatively higher level. The export exhibition takes place under this aspect. Foreign trade enterprises and combines from the fields of heavy engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgical trade, as well as Linex and Technocommerz will participate. The exhibition will also show a wide range of products from light industries. Apart from crystal and porcelain, visitors will also find textiles, stylish furniture and lamps, as well as an assortment of cosmetics.

It is understandable that the German Democratic Republic, one of the leading countries in the construction of machine tools, will also demonstrate its efficiency in this field, although on a modest scale only. Electrical engineering from the German Democratic Republic also helps many partners in Arab countries develop their national economy. Metallurgical trade is represented in this exhibition with the "Frame-hall 80" model. This universal hall structure that has been specially designed for dry and hot regions can be used for the construction of all types of halls. Other exhibits are electricity transmission pylons, hot-houses and stables, conveyor bridges, as well as various other types of steel structures. Textil Commerz is another foreign trade enterprise that is represented at the export exhibition. This enterprise has maintained relations with trade partners in Jordan for many years. Therefore the range of products offered

by Textil Commerz is focused on an assortment of domestic textiles. Up-to-date details of design, attractive colours and high-quality material not only characterize carpets, but also curtains and furnishing fabrics. Another foreign trade enterprise introducing its comprehensive programme for export is the glass and ceramics foreign trade enterprise. Among its products are world famous Meissen lead crystal, as well as a representative selection of porcelains. For industrial use, figured glass, as well as laboratory glass and tinted mirrors are recommended.

The German Democratic Republic also enjoys a good reputation in the orient for its first-class furniture that is also shown at the export exhibition. A home is made cozy by lamps. They are offered by Heimelektrik foreign trade enterprise. Chemie Export-Import has focused its presentation on well-selected cosmetics. Furthermore, car-care chemicals, water-hoses and conveyor belts are offered.

But the export exhibition does not only trade in "tangible" exhibits, it also offers know-how. This is as it should be, for no country is able today to reach top level in all fields of science and technology on the basis of only its own research results. Therefore, almost all foreign trade enterprises also export services from the non-material sphere.

Thus, it may be safely assumed that the 1st export exhibition of the German Democratic Republic in these November days in Amman will prove a magnet for visitors. In this spirit, the exhibition management welcomes every visitor most cordially.

ATTENTION!
The export exhibition of the German Democratic Republic in the Amman Chamber of Commerce From 17th to 26th of November 1984.

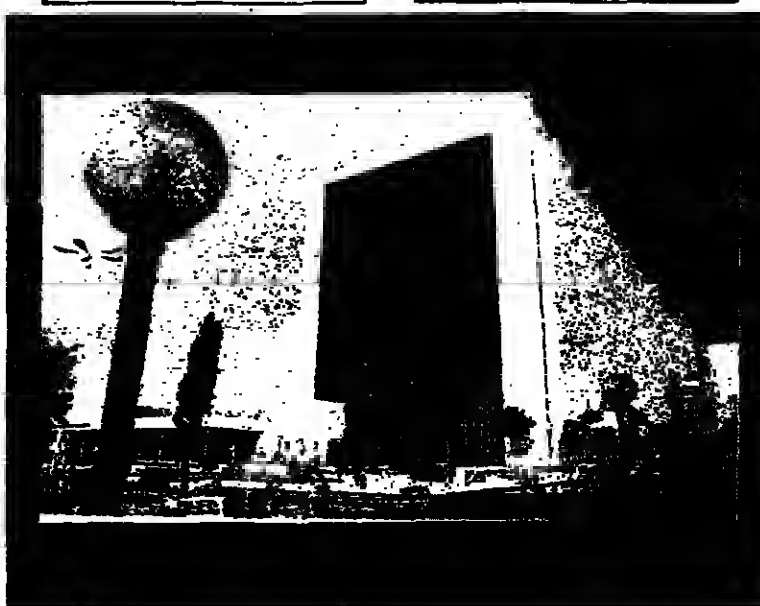
is open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

We bid you welcome.

Reliable, stable and respected

German Democratic Republic marked its 35th anniversary

Last month the German Democratic Republic marked its 35th anniversary. Founded on the 7th of October 1949, the peace-loving German state has developed in the world's most important industrialized countries. The German Democratic Republic's national economy is dominated by industry which accounts for some 62 per cent of produced national product, and more than 95 per cent of total exports. In a large number of cases, processing industries look back upon years of traditions that are further developed with great determination, to comply with modern demands of science and technology. Since 1950, the German Democratic Republic has been a member country of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance that also marks its 35th anniversary this year. As an active partner, the German Democratic Republic participates in the process of socialist economic integration and contributes to the consolidation of this community. The German Democratic Republic's national economy is tied to international markets to a high degree. A closely knit inter-connection with its socialist partner countries also offers a favourable platform from which to expand economic relations with developing countries, in particular with friendly Arab countries. Economic as well as scientific and technological relations of the German Democratic Republic with developing countries have gained importance in recent years. This trend is furthered by government agreements which the German Democratic Republic has concluded with some 60 developing countries. Another such agreement has been signed in Amman in December 1983, as a result of a journey of the member of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. Exhibitions which the German Democratic Republic organizes at trade fairs in the Arab region offer an idea of the range of supplies and services it is able to provide. A case in point is the export exhibition of the German Democratic Republic organized between the 17th and 26th of November in Amman in the building of the Chamber of Commerce.



Interesting lectures inform experts

Along with the German Democratic Republic's export exhibition in the building of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, special technical symposiums are held there, too. Engineers, scientists and technicians from renowned combines and enterprises of the German Democratic Republic will give specialised lectures to inform on new products and processes which at the same time offer a survey of the efficiency of branches of industry represented by them.

Learning from previous invasions

By Tareq Masarweh

IT WAS not possible for the invasion of Sinai in 1967 to end like its previous one of 1956, despite the fact that the two invasions had the same objectives and the invaded country and its rulers were the same in both cases. The 1956 invasion ended quickly but that of 1967 took so long to be terminated, simply because the international scene was not the same.

In 1956 Israel, helped by two world powers, France and Britain, invaded Sinai, but later the forces of the three states withdrew without fighting and without any one achieving any meaningful political gains from that invasion. One has to study the world political situation then in order to understand the real reason why these events

took such a course.

It is true that the Egyptian people and their leadership were mobilised after the revolution to confront all foreign aggression: imperialism and Zionism, yet, the situation in Egypt had no direct influence on the political scene in the whole region and within the capitals of those states which launched the 1956 invasion. In France, the Fourth Republic had collapsed following the invasion; and the country became weak after losing so much of its world influence. In Britain, Anthony Eden had to resign as prime minister and with him fell the last manifestations of British imperial power, which at one time, extended from China in the east to the heart of Africa.

The Arab region lay, at the time, within the British and the French spheres of influence, and it was clear that World War II had brought to the scene two new giants that in a way were opposed to the Franco-British alliance and were instrumental in the downfall of this old colonial system. The Americans started infiltrating into the Arab region through two approaches at the expense of their allies. The first access was through Greece where they supported the royalists following the civil war that lasted until the early 1950s, and the second was through Iran where they allowed the Communists, led by Mohammad Mosaddak, to uproot the British influence with the nationalisation of oil, and later they dealt a blow at

Mosaddak and all the national forces by instituting the Shah as their powerful ally at the head of the state.

The British had assumed they would be able to maintain their hold over the Arab region through the Baghdad Pact and through resisting Nasser's influence, and the French also believed that they would be able to hold on to North Africa by eliminating Nasser and his influence in that region. The French and the British, therefore, came to an agreement on striking at the common enemy — Nasser — with the aid of Israel, the Western claw in the region.

The Americans and the Soviets had other plans, and they saw that that was their chance

for getting rid of the French and the British spheres of influence from the Arab region for good. They forced them and the Israelis to evacuate Sinai. In the midst of all that, Nasser thought of a plan to fill the vacuum, and he was keen on mobilising Egyptian and Arab forces and resources to rid the whole region of foreign influence. He wanted to forestall the Americans who had wanted to fill this vacuum themselves.

The 1956 invasion failed because the world political scene was different from that of 1967 and because the Egyptian-Arab leadership was able then to handle all the cards of the game and to turn the military defeat into a great political victory. But the 1967 invasion did not fail because the Egyptian-Arab political command was not able to handle the rules of the game. Also in 1967, the Arabs were involved in their internal disputes, leaving their region to fall victim to international polarisation, thus allowing the Israelis and the Americans to deal them the hardest blow.

Examining historical events in our region is of paramount importance. If the Ministry of Education introduces the sequence of events in the history books taught to our children, it will not be difficult for the coming generations to understand the past and so be careful in dealing with friends and enemies in the future.

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U.S. 'Third World' policy is based on regional considerations

By Dian McDonald

WASHINGTON — U.S. Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick says the Reagan administration has tended to think first in regional rather than global terms when devising development policies for the "Third World."

The U.S. representative to the United Nations commented on U.S. policy in the developing world during an address Nov. 9 to an international conference entitled "Pacem in Terris" at Georgetown University in Washington.

In formulating policy, she said, the administration tries to be clear about U.S. security, economic and other interests, as well as the needs of the region involved and possibilities for effective absorption of development aid.

Ms. Kirkpatrick said that, in general, Europeans have tended to be more realistic about the importance of grounding development strategies and development assistance in an appreciation of "concrete circumstances of different countries in different regions with different needs, with different problems."

The level at which the problems "can be attacked and coped with — much less resolved" — tends to be at a maximum a regional level and sometimes even a national level, she said.

If one looks, for example, at the questions of African drought, she said, "we are confronted immediately with problem which is affecting in the most acute possible way a fairly limited area of Africa... which has some very specific climatic and other characteristics in common."

"It's not even all of the Sahel that's involved," she said. "It's portions of the Sahel that are involved and that are subject to this extraordinary tragedy."

Ms. Kirkpatrick stressed that "if we don't make those distinctions among the needs of the countries which are in fact affected in the most acute way by the African drought and famine and starvation, then we will not be able to make effective allocation of humanitarian resources."

Ms. Kirkpatrick observed that "Third World" nations are at varied levels of development and are involved in different kinds of development processes.

She also stressed that it is not true to say that all nations in the developing world have identical aspirations.

And in terms of U.S. foreign policy interests, she said, some developing nations "are very strategically important to us" and others are not.

Therefore it is not possible to make "sensible policies — relevant either to our own needs... or to the needs and interests" of the many countries in the developing world "unless and until we disaggregate."

"We have got to break out this

huge category into categories that are more meaningful for policy purposes," Ms. Kirkpatrick said. She emphasised that the administration is actively involved in multilateral and bilateral development arenas, as well as on the regional level. That's true to both development and strategic areas, she said.

The United States is the largest contributor to the multilateral development agencies of the United Nations, she said.

Ms. Kirkpatrick also noted that U.S. bilateral and development assistance to Africa has increased by some 35 per cent over the past four years.

The most important fact about U.S. strategic efforts and commitments and policies in Africa, she said, "is probably that they have been fairly specific to specific problems."

She emphasised, "We are very clear that the United States will not be fired into the kind of trap that Colonel Gadhafi is always threatening to entrap us in."

Col. Gadhafi "threatens to involve the United States in wars on 100 fronts by forcing us to fight on 100 fronts," she said. "Col. Gadhafi can't do that; we won't do that."

Ms. Kirkpatrick also underscored the importance of dealing with the developing world, of breaking loose from what she called "ancient respected and dysfunctional abstractions."

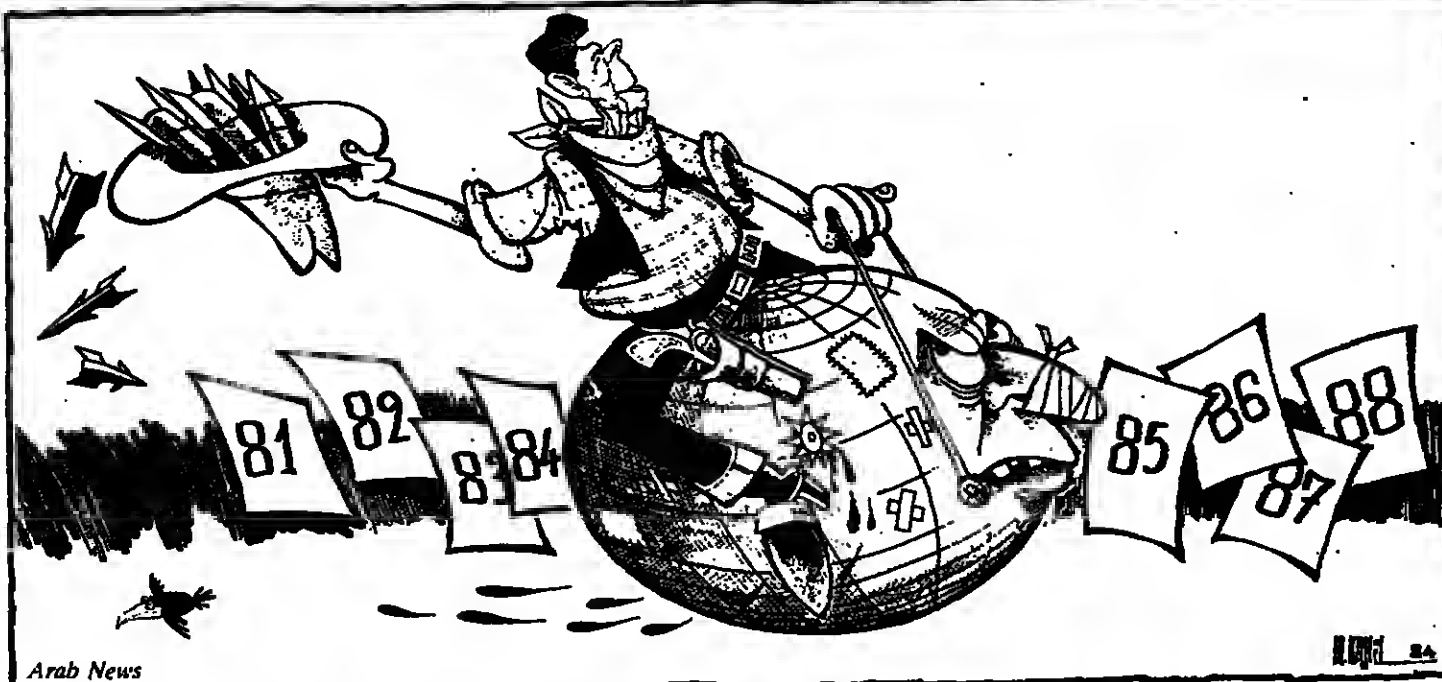
"If past errors are to be avoided in the future, Ms. Kirkpatrick said, certain broad generalisations need to be examined. She cited, for example, the commonly heard assertions that the Arab-Israeli conflict is the core conflict in the Middle East, that Israel is the key to peace in that region, and that Middle East problems will be solved if only the problem of Israel or the West Bank is resolved.

"It is only necessary to think about the other problems: conflicts, wars that ravage the area," she said. "to understand how untrue those assertions are."

The Iran-Iraq war, she said, is "a very good case of a conflict which is neither an East-West conflict nor an Arab-Israeli conflict. It simply doesn't fall in those categories."

"That is not to say that there are not at the margin some elements of the Iran-Iraq war which have not become entangled in some way in some aspects of U.S. Soviet relations (or) Arab-Israeli relations, but that conflict is not essentially an Arab-Israeli conflict or an East-West conflict," she said. "It is a conflict which is above all related to historic rivalries between those peoples, the specific animosities and hostilities of a couple of 'highly idiosyncratic rulers,' and two rather idiosyncratic cultures."

Ms. Kirkpatrick observed that "much of the fighting in Lebanon itself is not related to Arab-Israeli differences." — U.S.A.



W. Bank universities suffer harassment

By Hyam Corney

LONDON — The pattern of Israel's treatment of the West Bank universities over the past five years has been "one of harassment going beyond what might be reasonably justified on the grounds of public order or security," according to a report published here recently.

The report, by the International Commission of Jurists, which is based in Geneva, and the World University Service (U.K.), contains the findings of a mission of inquiry into "academic freedom under Israeli military occupation" that these organisations undertook last year.

The members of the mission were Adam Roberts, reader in international relations at St. Antony's College, Oxford; Boel Joergensen, president of the University Centre of Roskilde, Den-

mark; and Frank Newman, a justice of the California Supreme Court and professor of international law at the University of California, Berkeley.

The report states that although the views expressed are those of its authors, the two sponsoring organisations "hope that it may make a useful contribution to the important debate on academic freedom in the occupied territories."

The report notes that "there is an undeniable conflict of interest between the institutions and the Israeli authorities. The universities reflect the widespread desire of the Palestinians for some kind of statehood; the Israeli authorities oppose that aspiration."

It describes the "anti-PLO" pledge introduced two years ago as "a clumsy attempt to force workers from outside the territories, especially university teachers, to

make an overtly political statement." It then says that there is "a clear and urgent need to reconsider the wide range of administrative measures and practices affecting the universities," in particular those restricting the import of foreign funds and planning refusals.

It says that there should be greater recognition of the role the universities can play in the economic, intellectual, cultural and political development of the area.

It adds: "The international community, both in the U.N. and in other ways, must act to ensure that a basically defenceless people, faced with a foreign occupation and the presence of armed settlers, is not the victim of discriminatory treatment in higher education or other matters of such a kind as to lead to a status of educational disadvantage and

permanent inferiority."

The report, which runs to almost 90 pages, includes a statement by the legal adviser to the Israel Foreign Ministry, as well as the views of other government officials. It pays "some credit" to Israel for the development of higher education in the West Bank, but recommends that military Order 824 be rescinded, as "the extraordinary powers over academic life which it provides naturally led to a storm of protest" and "represents 'a potential threat' to academic life which 'creates distrust and prevents sensible co-existence'."

In a report issued four years ago, the International Commission of Jurists charged Israel with illegitimately exercising the powers of a sovereign government in the West Bank. — The Jerusalem Post.

Brazilian presidential race is getting dirty

By Bryna Brennan
Associated Press

BRASILIA (AP) — Presidential campaigning to return Brazil to civilian rule after two decades of military control is being marred by mudslinging, corruption charges, arrests and warnings from the armed forces.

"The situation today is black," said a recent editorial in the weekly newspaper Folha do Povo, under the headline: "War climate aggravates succession."

An electoral college, not Brazil's 60 million voters, will name the next president of Latin America's largest country on Jan. 15, and, for the first time since the military assumed control in a 1964 coup that ousted a democratically

elected government, the next chief of state will be a civilian and odds favour an opposition party victory.

Both candidates, Paulo Salim Maluf of the government's Social Democratic Party and Tancredino Neves, who represents an alliance of opposition parties and some government turncoats, have traded slurs and claimed foul play.

"There's an uncomfortable tension in the air," said a foreign political analyst who asked not to be identified because of the sensitivity of the subject.

Here is a look at some of the recent events:

— Military ministers, who had vowed to stay out of the political arena, issued warnings against radicalism, a reference to a group

of clandestine Communists that appeared at opposition campaign rallies carrying red flags.

— Federal police armed with automatic weapons surrounded a northern state legislature that was in session to select electoral college delegates.

— Federal police staged an anti-Communist operation in four cities on the same day, arresting several dozen people. Communist parties are illegal but have operated openly.

— Protestors in the capital of Brasilia burlled water balloons outside a government party office. Tear gas was thrown and shots fired into the air, but it was unclear who bore responsibility.

— Both political parties exchanged charges of vote-buying.

— The Catholic Church's National Council of Brazilian Bishops issued a statement cautioning the government against "unethical pressure" on electoral college delegates and last minute rule changes that would favour the government.

— The military made it known that in recent weeks it had practised states of alert and held anti-Communist classes.

"Maybe the military just wants to intimidate," the political analyst said, adding, "There's no popular support for a coup."

President Gen. Joao Figueiredo, who steps down after six years on March 15, promised to return this nation to a form of democracy but stopped short of reinstating the popular vote.

India looks set for elections on schedule

By Chaitanya Kalbag
Reuters

NEW DELHI — With calm continuing for a third day Saturday after nationwide rioting sparked by the assassination of Indira Gandhi, India appears set to hold national elections on schedule by January.

In the first official sign that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government planned to go ahead with polls for parliament's decision-making Lower House, the Lok Sabha, chief election commissioner R.K. Trivedi said he would recommend a schedule for the elections in the last week of this month.

"We are proceeding on the assumption that elections... have to be held before the term of the current Lok Sabha expires on Jan. 20," Mr. Trivedi said Friday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party holds a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha. Party sources

said its working committee would meet on Monday to decide on a poll date.

Thousands of Sikhs in New Delhi and several other Indian cities were meanwhile returning home from refugee camps where they had fled after Mrs. Gandhi's murder 10 days ago ignited a wave of arson, looting and murder in which about 3,000 people died.

Several makeshift camps in the Indian capital were crowded with about 30,000 people uprooted by the rioting, which was quelled when the army was called in and curfews were clamped.

PTI said at least 8,000 people had returned home by Friday night as troops stepped up patrolling in trouble-prone areas.

Sikhs also continued to return to their homes in other Indian cities as police searched for looted property and the army remained on alert in seven states.

In New Delhi, where at least 601 people died, over 2,500 people have been arrested for rioting

and looted property worth 20 million rupees (\$1.7 million) recovered.

Government and private relief agencies distributed food, blankets and medical supplies to the refugees, and teams of doctors rushed aid to camps hit by poor water supply and sanitation.

The country's return to normal has been hastened by improved security and government offers of compensation to the families of those killed in the violence.

State-owned banks have also been instructed to give low-interest loans to businessmen whose property was destroyed.

Charanjit Singh, a Sikh Congress (I) parliamentarian and head of Campa Cola, the largest soft drinks company in India, Friday praised Hindus who had sheltered Sikhs during the rioting.

"If it was not for the Hindu families who saved us, we would not be alive today," he told reporters. Indian newspapers have reported that Rajiv Gandhi has ordered Congress (I) leaders to take stern action against any party workers found to have been involved in the violence.

Respected political columnist G.K. Reddy wrote Friday in the Hindu newspaper that Rajiv is expected to announce a poll date before his mother's 67th birthday anniversary on Nov. 19.

Political analysts said Indira Gandhi's death has robbed the Congress (I) of its best campaigner and charismatic personality.

But Mr. Reddy said Rajiv and his advisers wanted to take an early decision after state mourning for Mrs. Gandhi ended Sunday.

"They hope to launch the campaign with an emotional appeal to the people to prove worthy of her heritage. The intention is to transform this into an all-India election while the great surge of sympathy is still there," he wrote.

LETTERS

Thanks, Mr. Mayor

To the Editor:

IT SEEMS that complaining and criticising come more easily to us than approving and praising people for a job well done.

I have been living in Amman for 15 years, but I have never before seen our beloved capital so clean and tidy. The streets are trammed, the streets are swept day and night by an army of uniformed cleaners, the empty grounds between the houses are cleaned, stone walls are built around them, the rubbish is collected and burnt. But the thing that pleases me most is that the holes in the roads due to erosion are filled and repaired day after day of their appearance, and the streets are safe again.

I would like to express my gratitude to Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh and his staff for their efforts to make our city clean, green and lovely.

Dr. Nwanda Nwankwara
Amman

PNC fever rises

WHEN PEOPLE heard over the weekend that a decision was taken by the Central Committee of Fateh to hold the 17th PNC session in Amman on Nov. 22, not many were prepared to take the news seriously. These are inaccurate reports at best, they said, or are pressure tactics (by the Fateh leadership) at worst.

But, of course, the doubters did not have to wait for long. The Revolutionary Council of the largest PLO organisation endorsed the Central Committee's decision the second day and announced it to everybody concerned. Not until then did the other side in the PLO move to keep abreast with the new, dramatic developments. In Amman yesterday, a group of PNC members rushed to a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee to prepare for a meeting of the PLO Central Council as a step towards convening the PNC. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) immediately agreed to the proposal. And the DFLP denied that it issued a statement opposing the PNC move by Fateh, saying they were still preparing for talks with Chairman Arafat's aides on the subject in Tunis this week.

Until last night the picture of what would happen next was not very clear. But regardless of whether the Fateh decision to hold the PNC here is final or not, the move has certainly created a new dynamic in Palestinian efforts to solve the problems of the PLO.

In the ensuing scenario, only one of two things can happen. Either that Fateh goes ahead with its plans for convening the Palestinian parliament-in-exile in Amman on schedule, thereby starting an even greater dynamic, if not a whole new era, not only for the PLO but possibly also for the whole area. Or that last-minute efforts, now being made by the "democratic alliance" and other Palestinian groups, succeed in postponing decisions until a later stage.

From initial reports, Fateh sounded so sure of its intention to go ahead with its plans. But following the initiative of the 26 PNC members in Jordan on Friday and yesterday, there were more talk, or hope, that Mr. Arafat will soon decide to give reconciliation efforts with his opponents one more chance.

No one can tell what will happen tomorrow or the day after on this score. The problem is so complex that results cannot be guaranteed at this stage. Perhaps the expected visit to Jordan today of Fateh leaders Salah Khalaf and Farouk Kaddoumi will throw more light on it. Given the way things are done in the Arab World, it is anybody's guess to know what will happen between now and Nov. 22.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Seeking new attitudes

STATISTICS AND facts about U.S. military and financial assistance to Israel as published by the French newspaper Le Point, should be processed and appraised in full by the Arab leadership in view of their seriousness and the dangers they imply for the Arab Nation.

In fact the immense assistance to Israel reflects U.S. insincerity in its claims that it is keen on establishing security and peace in our region. The huge quantities of arms poured into Israel can only mean one thing that the U.S. is preparing the Zionist state for a new adventure in the region and at the same time perpetuating Israel's occupation of our lands in Palestine.

Now that the U.S. presidential election is over, Arab leaders are well advised to reconsider their attitudes and their plans and take steps to reemphasise Arab rights and work towards regaining their usurped lands. They should take into consideration the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and Washington's new policies following the reelection of President Reagan. The first stage in their new plans should be to restore Arab solidarity and end the disputes and the weakness that have prevailed for so long in the Arab World. The next stage will be to prepare the Arab Nation for confronting new challenges and be ready to offer sacrifices which are necessary if the Arab territories are to be recovered and the Arab rights safeguarded.

Al Dustour: Welcoming a sincere friend

GREEK PRIME Minister Andreas Papandreu is a welcome guest to the government and people of Jordan, which cherish deep respect and friendly feelings for Greece and its people. We welcome a friend of the Arabs who, at the head of his government, has been resisting all pressures from within the European Community for establishing relations with Israel and for supporting the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

Greece has stood firmly in support of the Palestinians in their struggle to regain their usurped rights in their homeland and has worked over the years to bolster its economic, political and social ties with the Arab Nation. In fact, Greece has had strong relations with its Arab neighbours throughout history; and past civilisations in both regions continued their inter-action and cooperation in the Mediterranean and beyond.

Jordan is proud to host the Greek prime minister and will do all that it can to promote still further bilateral cooperation in every field.

Sawt Al Shaab: Long-standing friendship

JORDAN HAS welcomed Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu with respect and friendliness because they see in the man a head of a European government that has been supporting Arab causes in general and Palestinian rights in particular. We are not surprised to hear the prime minister announce, soon after his arrival in Amman, that Athens plans to make new moves within the European Community to bring about an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict, because Greece has always been concerned over the situation in its neighbourhood and has been anxious to see the Palestinians regain their rights in their homeland.

The Hellenic and Arab civilisations have lived together and interacted throughout history, and the two neighbours have been cooperating in economic and social and political spheres for the benefit of their peoples. Greece's drive to end Israel's occupation of Arab land and its firm stand in the face of Zionist aggression in Palestine and Lebanon furnish further evidence of this country's friendly and peaceful attitude.

The support which Greece has displayed for the Palestinians and its endeavours to bolster relations with the Arabs have gained her respect and deep friendship in the Arab World.

Preparing for it makes childbirth much easier

By Sharmila Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The entire concept of natural childbirth is aimed at making childbirth as simple as possible for the mother, facilitating the birth of a healthy baby in union with a healthy mother and allowing the mother to undergo this wonderful experience fully conscious or every moment and thus enjoy the birth of her baby to the fullest.

For so long, however, childbirth has been associated with pain and therefore, science and modern medicine have tried to alleviate this pain by the use of drugs, anaesthetics and other unnatural means, thus taking also the experience out of the realm of the mother by rendering her unconscious during labour.

"If analgesics are given to the mother," says Dr. Nabil Shawarab of Malhas Hospital, "the baby is likely to be born drowsy and its delicate brain may also be affected." Dr. Shawarab, who has been practising natural deliveries for almost 23 years, describes them as easy and short.

"I can't actually say painless," he says, "because some pain is always involved, but all the Jordanian ladies that I have assisted through natural deliveries have told me they were 80 per cent less painful than other deliveries they had in the past."

One of the culprits in producing pain during childbirth, according to Dr. Shawarab, is explained by the old Pavlovian theory of conditioned reflexes. Delivery has always been associated with pain, so mothers naturally expect it. Fear also complicates matters by causing the mother to tighten her muscles at a time when they should be working naturally during contractions. Muscular tension actually produces pain and can even prolong labour, he says.

Dr. Shawarab first became acquainted with one of the best known methods of natural delivery, "the Lamaze method," at Zurich University in Switzerland. He gave some lectures in his brief stay at the University of Jordan and is presently working at a clinic in the Malhas Hospital in Amman. He admits that, in another hospital, he has to use more conventional methods due to pressures.

Education of women

He believes that education plays an important role in helping the mother to understand the process of labour, to know exactly what to expect and what she can do about it. He "lectures" each mother privately during clinic visits.

"It's also important to teach basic exercises," he says, "to train the body to relax and to breathe correctly." Relaxation does not come naturally and must be practised beforehand by learning to relax some muscle groups whilst tensing others. Relaxation during childbirth helps to spare oxygen, prevent accumulation of lactic acid, keep circulation going and prevents tiredness, allowing the uterus to stay in peak condition and contract better. Correct breathing helps in giving more oxygen to the body, which is very needed during such a strenuous time by both mother and child. The baby's brain is particularly sensitive to a lack of oxygen.

Besides, taking positive action during delivery, concentrating on your breathing and on relaxation

also helps to reduce pain. Most mothers who undergo natural deliveries report they do not feel tired at the end. While government hospitals are usually very busy and cannot allow the husband to participate at the birth of his child, private clinics often do. "Young husbands often require to see the birth," says Dr. Shawarab, "and I let them. Part of the natural delivery is creating a natural atmosphere for the mother and baby, and the presence of the husband or other loved ones can definitely help. But it's important that everyone present is trained in natural childbirth in order to keep a positive attitude through the whole thing," adds Dr. Shawarab.

Luxury

Although Dr. Shawarab is perhaps the only gynaecologist in Jordan who habitually practises natural delivery, he is anything but proud. "There are even more advanced methods of delivery which I haven't actually seen performed and can't apply, although they seem to be very efficient in reducing pain and providing a natural atmosphere, for example underwater birth. But we are talking about luxuries," he adds. "Only educated women come to me for natural deliveries, and the percentage of educated women in Jordan is still low compared to that of men. Only educated women, therefore, can enjoy deliveries as the perfect, natural event it should be. But in the villages women still lack prenatal care, babies are delivered by ignorant mothers or grandmothers or, worse yet, by untrained midwives who sometimes give injections which can cause a rupture of the foetus," says Dr. Shawarab.

"Cerebral palsy (710,000 cases in Jordan compared to 21,000 of other countries), mother and child high mortality rates, insufficient hospital beds for deliveries (in another hospital we had to often put two mothers in one bed) while there are plenty of private rooms available and empty most of the time, these are the real problems of childbirth in Jordan."

While Dr. Shawarab is happy to help mothers to enjoy and experience to the full one of the most beautiful events of their lives, he also does not want to forget the other side of the coin. While Dr. Shawarab is actively promoting the Lamaze method of natural delivery for mothers, most other gynaecologists usually leave it up to the women who, in the major number of cases, listen to their mothers' and relatives' advice which usually sounds the same: "I didn't have my babies this way, with all this breathing and these exercises."

Dr. Jamir Shabam, a gynaecologist and private practitioner in Amman, says he suggests that his patients follow some preparatory courses for natural childbirth, but finds most of the mothers to be "uncooperative."

Natural Childbirth Preparatory Courses are given in Amman by some foreign experts such as Ms. Marianne Ta'ani at the Physical Fitness Center and Ms. Kataline Pavlovsky at the YWCA.

Ms. Pavlovsky first became acquainted with this method of natural delivery when she was pregnant with her first child in South Africa. Two older ladies, one of which was a mother of 17, used to give courses which Ms. Pavlovsky still keeps as basic models for her classes. When she had a negative experience with her

second pregnancy, which ended in a miscarriage that found her unprepared, Ms. Pavlovsky became utterly convinced of the importance of proper training. Back in her home country of France, where the Lamaze method actually originated, she visited the Lamaze clinic and took courses there, creating her own programme which she is now applying here.

"The Lamaze clinic has some courses which I mimicked from my programme, such as preparing the mother for the problems of pregnancy or the possible complications during delivery. I think mothers hear enough of that. They need to be encouraged," she says.

"My husband is a runner," she continues, "and he told me once that pregnancy is to him as a preparation for a race. During the race, often the runner 'hits the wall', gets to a point when he just wants to quit. But, if he is prepared through proper training, mental and physical, he will know that he can overcome that low moment, and he will."

All the mothers at her courses are seriously involved and go through all the 'training' with the dedication of a marathon runner. Ms. Pavlovsky's classes start with a good half-hour or more of strengthening exercises for all the muscle groups that will be mostly used during pregnancy and delivery. The exercises are intense, but interrupted by a few minutes of relaxation and breathing here and there. More specific relaxation and breathing exercises are done at the end of the class, along with some instructions on when to use the different breathing methods during delivery.

Strengthening exercises

Ms. Pavlovsky stresses the importance of strengthening exercises, because she believes that "childbirth is hard work. If a mother is used to working hard and her muscles are strong, she will cope better." Her classes are held three times a week, for one hour

each, and she encourages the women to do some walking every day and to do light stretching the other days.

"Even during labour you can walk, if you feel like it," she tells them. "You are not ill. You don't have to drop in a bed and stay there the whole time." Active and energetic herself, Ms. Pavlovsky also gives regular exercise classes at the YWCA. "I used to have also special postnatal classes," she says, "but after four or five months of my prenatal courses the mothers were so fit after birth that they could just join my regular classes."

Ms. Pavlovsky does not accept mothers before the fourth month of pregnancy and requires a doctor's authorisation. "I work hand in hand with the doctors," she says, "because there may be complications during pregnancy such as high blood pressure for example and the doctor can prescribe to stop exercising." She has been working in Amman for nearly three years now and knows quite a few gynaecologists in different hospitals.

"The first one I contacted when I first came and wanted to start these courses was smiling the whole time, with a 'we'll-see' attitude. But he was won over by the success of my classes." Now Ms. Pavlovsky cooperates with doctors at Shmeisani Hospital, Al-Amal Hospital, the Italian Hospital and Dr. Azar, Dr. Abaza, and Dr. Keilani at the Khalidi Maternity Hospital. Often she goes with the mother to help during delivery, if she's requested to. "There are times when I have to fight for my convictions, as some doctors or nurses are reluctant to try new methods, but they are always convinced later by the results," she tells me smilingly.

Ms. Pavlovsky also has a few classes at the end of a woman's pregnancy where her husband is present. She teaches him also the principles of breathing and relaxation, practises breathing methods with him also so he can assist the mother and keep her reminded of what she should do, and

teaches him how to help her wife to relax by gentle massage or propping up her head. She finds most husbands cooperative, though Jordanian husbands still have a hard time to witness labour and delivery. "I thought it was a real victory when I had the first Jordanian husband present at delivery," she says. "Sometimes they tell me, 'I'll go if you go', so I go along because I think it is important."

Her students are enthusiastic about her courses. Most Jordanian women who participate do not have conflicts with families or parents about it, though some say they consider it unnecessary. "It gives lots of confidence," an American woman in her first pregnancy says.

Not an illness

Though she has been working here for a much shorter time, Ms. Marianne Ta'ani, a German physiotherapist and mother of three, is very well prepared and serious about her courses. She has fewer students, since her courses only started last February, and she blames this also on the influence parents, husbands and relatives often have on the mothers. Unfortunately, pregnancy is one of those natural periods of a woman's life which are surrounded with myth and superstition. We have come a long way from the time when it was considered "undignified" for a pregnant woman to appear in public. A long way, but not enough. Too many women, and men, still treat pregnancy as an illness which requires bedrest right up to and even after delivery.

"Usually women stay in bed for 40 days after delivery, while their mothers or mothers-in-law take complete care of them and the baby. This is a forced rest the woman must take whether she feels like it or not," Ms. Ta'ani says.

"People don't realise that the bedouin women usually work hard throughout their pregnancies and afterwards, and still produce beau-

tiful healthy babies", Ms. Marianne Ta'ani, instructor and National Tennis Coach says. "While it makes sense to be cautious about overdoing things during this time, nine months is a long time to deprive yourself of the benefits of exercise, especially at a time when the body needs all the help it can get in order to cope with the increasing demands," she adds.

Ms. Ta'ani's programme also includes breathing (Lamaze method) relaxation and muscle strengthening exercises, in a proportion of "half and half", she says. A pamphlet handed to all mothers at the center states that these exercises will help in obtaining an easier delivery, in lessening the pain, helping the mother to feel better throughout pregnancy, keeping the weight under control, helping to avoid back aches and bad posture, giving energy and helping to sleep better. Besides, she teaches proper breathing techniques to be adopted during labour and delivery.

Ms. Ta'ani accepts mothers from the fifth month of pregnancy on, when it is safe to exercise. She is more cautious during her classes than, perhaps, instructors in Europe or in the States, she says, because "in Europe you can require a doctor's certificate which states that you are fit for exercise and the doctor assumes, in a way, the responsibility for you. But here, most doctors will forbid exercise as a rule, just to be on the safe side, so some mothers feel they can't rely on these recommendations and come anyhow. I have no way to know their real state of fitness and the real progress of their pregnancy so I have to be more careful and avoid any overdoing."

The main muscles that are strengthened in her programme are the abdominals, pelvis and lower back. Her class, at the present is only for an hour once a week because of the little participation, but was originally designed as a three hours a week programme. Ms. Ta'ani hopes for a greater popularity of this method, and all the signs seem to point in that direction.

Soviet pianist plays it bloody hot

By Larry Thorson
Associated Press

LONDON — Soviet pianist Andrei Gavrilov thinks a piano should bleed from one of his performances.

Concert goers were moved to stand and shout for encores at Gavrilov's two London recitals in recent months. British critics were either wildly enthusiastic or severely condemnatory.

"One of the great musical events of the year," said the Times. "Unrelenting and overwrought in the extreme," said the Guardian.

Those who like a bit of percussion with piano music will approve Gavrilov's stamping his foot under Skryabin's preludes, and for drama-lovers there's the suspense of wondering whether one of his lurches will somersault him to the floor.

"I don't do it specially," Gavrilov said of his piano-bench physicality. "But, this music..." He paused and gazed at his large hands. "We have only 10 fingers. We have some muscles, five bones here, five bones there. We should express the whole world of this music, and we have only our poor body and this poor piano."

He is indulging in some Muscovite modesty. The piano can recover while being returned at the interval, and Gavrilov isn't puny. He's 29, broad-shouldered from 26 years of vigorous piano-playing, confident that he has the right interpretation of Mozart and Chopin, even though, as he says, "nobody knows how to play them."

Gavrilov is in the early stages of being unleashed upon the Western music world for the second time. He was barely 21 when he did a series of concerts in Europe and the United States in 1976. He had won the illustrious Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow in 1974 when he was 18, and he looked like a rising international star.

The British Foreign Office says a moderate expansion in cultural contacts with the Soviet Union was agreed upon earlier this year and the U.S. State Department acknowledges that U.S. and Soviet delegates met in Moscow in August and indicated a desire "to move forward in negotiations towards a new cultural exchange agreement."

"At last," Gavrilov said eagerly. He said he would like to go to the United States "As soon as possible."

He will also be in London again in February, and has lined up two concerts in West Germany next fall and a tour of Japan.

Interviewed by the Associated Press at the EMI studio on Abbey Road where he was recording Chopin's works, Gavrilov said he looked forward to giving Western audiences his interpretations of the Piano classics.

Chopin, for instance, has been played wrong since the Polish-born genius died in 1849 at age 39, he said.

"Everybody had their stereotype that Chopin was sort of filtered, salon-style, with very good taste, with a little sound, no great contrast, which is completely incorrect," he said.

Read Chopin's letters, Gavrilov advises, and discover that Chopin was "a very strong Slavic man."

"His music — it's life, it's death, it's love, it's blood, and his heart was bleeding all the time... all his pieces are like great symphonies for piano. It must be played with a lot of contrast, with great drama, with life and death in every part."

He grants that many critics don't agree, but feels his dramatic interpretations are correct and also appealing to the public.

"Everybody thinks about life, death, love. Everybody has catastrophes in their lives," he said.

"Everybody expects real blood from the stage, and it's no shame when the piano starts bleeding."

Born in Moscow into an artistic family, Andrei Gavrilov has early memories of his pianist mother accompanying his artist father singing Schubert songs, and guests talking about art, literature, paintings.

He calls it "a typical Russian intelligentsia evening," a formative experience that gave him wide interest in archaeology, history, literature, theatre and cinema in addition to music.

"I hate people who only play the piano," he said. "Because to have great personality, if you wait to be a really good musician — let's say star, I don't like this word but sometimes I use it — you should be a very intelligent person and know lots of things."

You also have to have technique, which even the unfriendly Guardian critic admitted Gavrilov has in abundance. He was taught at the prestigious Central Music School in Moscow where most of the great Soviet musicians have studied.

Randa Habib's

Better safety measures

I HAVE nothing against motor rallies. On the contrary, I find that a healthy, exciting and amusing hobby. We should also encourage the fact that such rallies should take place often. However, what I contest is that these rallies should not be the cause of 'stirring emotions and accidents.'

Last Friday there was a rally while the tots and the juniors were having football matches in the neighbouring courts. Needless to tell you how tense were the parents. Instead of enjoying the match, most parents were anxiously watching their children to make sure that they wouldn't go out of the court and be hit by a car. The noises made by the racing cars were starting everyone, some were even cursing. One of the responsible persons went out screaming because our driver nearly hit two football players. No, this is definitely not normal. Our young men are entitled to their rallies as much as our juniors are entitled to their football. It only takes proper and logical organisation for the two interests not to clash together. The road that separates the two football courts should not be used by the rally participants.

Since this is not a main road, and since the cars can easily take the highway that leads to the 8th Circle instead, this road should be closed not only during rallies but also every Friday so that the safety of children is insured during their weekly matches.

Last but not least, the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan, which has already made changes inside the club to avoid bothering the members, should also open another exit to be used in rallies, thus avoiding traffic congestion in front of the main door of the club, not forgetting again the danger that racing cars in a "grand prix" can represent.

British police lose friends in coal strikes

By Brian Cathcart
Reuters

GRIMETHORPE, England — A local councillor says modern British police training is turning nice young men into stormtroopers, and the parish priest thinks the police have been making a bad situation worse.

Even Mayor Don Baines, a stout law-and-order man, has found himself urging police chiefs to carry out their duties with a little less vigour.

Britain's police force, caught in the middle of striking miners fight over their long war of attrition with the government and its coal board, is winning few friends in the coalfields.

However, many outside the coal belts see the role of the police in the strike as fully in keeping with a cherished image of the British "bobby" as a friendly, even-handed upholder of justice.

Grimethorpe notables voiced their doubts and criticisms after three nights of violence this month which put their quiet, friendly mining community in the national headlines.

It was the latest in a seven-month chain of ugly incidents up and down Britain, providing the most graphic evidence yet of the high price the police force is paying for its strike role.

The trouble began when a 100-strong squad of police in full riot gear staged a series of swoops at Grimethorpe colliery, rounding up men who were stealing coal from the tip.

Tempers flared and, as darkness fell, youths rioted in the dingy streets. Shops were looted, the police station was stoned, and a woman police officer was beaten to the ground.

When it was all over a police chief met villagers in a local hall to find out what had gone wrong. He confessed afterwards he was shocked by their hostility.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and the press which generally supports her, routinely portray the police as heroes in the strike.

But since the first day, when miners downed tools in a row over pit closures in March, the police have been at the centre of con-

trovercy. Miners travelling to join picket lines at collieries which refused to stop work were turned back at roadblocks along their route — those who refused were arrested for obstruction.

At the picket lines themselves, police were deployed in thousands to ensure working miners were not blockaded out of their mines. Fighting and stone-throwing, arrests and injuries quickly became commonplace.

In all, 951 policemen have been injured and 7,400 people arrested, but in the Yorkshire coalfields few would agree that those figures tell the whole story. Hardly a miner does not tell a story of police violence.

Police officers are accused by miners of provoking and attacking peaceful pickets and using excessive force in arresting them.

They are also alleged to have struck or insulted women and children in pit villages, and overstepped their powers by tapping miners' telephones, questioning them about their politics and photographing them.

Miners' leader Arthur Scargill blames all the picket line violence on the police, and says the government is creating a police state in its effort to beat the strike.

Mrs. Thatcher replies that the police are upholding the law, not the government. They are protecting working miners from the threat of mass intimidation by pickets, she says.

The laws in question, and the tactics used to uphold them, are new. Mrs. Thatcher's government has tightened up rules on picketing to make mass blockades illegal, and the police have created a new central command to combat mobile pickets.

The effect has been to deprive the strikers of their most potent weapon. In 1974, the last time they went on strike, mass mobile picketing saw them to victory in a month as they choked off coal supplies and shut down coal-fired power stations.

This time they have not even been able to stop coal production as rebel miners have kept open a quarter of the pits.

The strikers do not like the law, but most of all they do not like the way it is enforced.

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Egypt's Al Ahli wins basketball championship

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An exhibition match between Jordan's Al Ahli and Egyptian Al Ahli basketball teams Sunday evening marked the climax of the 4-day basketball competition organised jointly by Orthodox and Ahli clubs of Jordan. The tournament was held to commemorate His Majesty King Hussein's birthday.

The visiting Egyptian team beat their Jordanian counterparts 77-69 (half time score 40-31). Egypt's Al Ahli displayed good attacking play as well as defending their zone with great effort. The players' height, superior to the Jordanian team was the major factor in deciding the outcome of the match.

Salous, who claimed the title of best scorer in this year's Los Angeles Olympic Games, was Al Ahli's top scorer while Samir Marcus of Jordan was best scorer on the Jordanian side.

Jordan's Al Ahli defence was unorganised in the first half and failed on numerous occasions to stop the Egyptian's swift attacks. In the second half of the match,

Jordan's Ahli reorganised their pattern of play and showered the Egyptian basket with magnificent scoring points.

Egypt's Al Ahli won the tournament and was presented with the championship trophy. Second was Jordan's Ahli followed by Orthodox club in third position and Jerusalem's YMCA fourth. The championship was held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor who delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to present the trophies and medals to the winner and runner-up.

Earlier Sunday, Egypt's Al Ahli women team defeated Jordan's Orthodox team 43-36 (19-16). The Egyptian side played with man-to-man tactics and attacking from defence. Orthodox also adopted the same style but found it a tough task to penetrate the Egyptian defence.

The standard of the match was mediocre without any form of individual skills except for Jordan's Lamia Fakhoury who was the dynamo of the match.

Rummenigge scores first goals for Inter Milan

ROME (R) — West German striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge fired his first two goals in Italian league soccer as Inter Milan trounced first division champions Juventus 4-0 Sunday.

Rummenigge, who joined Inter last July, scored the first goal and the last before 80,000 home fans to seal a home win which lifted his club from seventh to fourth.

They are level on 10 points with their city rivals Milan, who went down 2-0 at Torino and are fifth on goal difference. Verona stay top and have 14 points after beating next-to-bottom Cremonese 2-0.

Inter's fans soon had cause for delight when Rummenigge put the home side in front in the 12th minute with a header from a cross by Mandorlini. He struck again two minutes from time after a pass by Ireland's Liam Brady, while Inter's other goals were scored by Riccardo Ferri and Fulvio Collovati.

Second-placed Torino sustained their challenge, two points behind Verona, with two goals in an eight-minute burst against Milan, who lost England striker Mark Hateley through injury.

Samaranch calls for U.N. support

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, is calling for the United Nations to issue a declaration asking its member nations to respect the Olympic Games.

"The Olympic movement could protect itself better from the diverse pressures that have multiplied in the past few years, if it counts with a declaration from the U.N.," Samaranch said at a meeting Friday night with the directors of almost 150 National Olympic Committees (NOC) meeting here all week.

He also asked them to seek from their respective governments support for a petition to the United Nations seeking such a declaration.

In his speech, Samaranch, who is from Spain, told the sports leaders that "the most important of all in the Olympic movement is our friendship. Only in sports can men of different races and religions be united."

"If there is unity among us the Olympic movement will be stronger each day."

Samaranch, who since his arrival in Mexico last Sunday night has reiterated in three appearances that there will not be any change in the plans to hold the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul, South Korea, said, "we hope we all see each other in Seoul-88, where the Olympic family will be."

Meanwhile, the assembly of National Olympic Committees formally ended its four-day session here with a meeting with Samaranch and the International Olympic Committee's executive board. The sessions concentrated on the future of the World Olympic movement and concluded with the presentation of a so-called "Mexico Declaration" Thursday night in which members committed themselves to attending the Seoul Games.

Gilberto Samayoa, official spokesman for the assembly, said Saturday that private meetings continued to be held into the weekend among various delegations.

Lendl beats partner to win London final

LONDON (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won his second major tennis title of the year when he beat Ecuador's Andres Gomez 7-6, 6-2, 6-1 in the final of the London Grand Prix at Wembley Sunday.

Lendl, who took the French Open title in June, had little trouble taking the \$50,000 first prize against the unpredictable Ecuadorian, with whom he has just formed a potent doubles partnership.

Despite the absence of the suspended John McEnroe, this remains one of the most important tournaments outside the four Grand Slam events, and the manner of his triumph will be a tremendous boost to Lendl, who has not enjoyed one of his better seasons in terms of titles.

After his ill-tempered 6-4, 6-2 semifinal victory over Jimmy Connors Saturday, Lendl was in a more relaxed mood against his close friend... not that he allowed friendship to interfere with the sheer brutality of his tennis.

While Gomez had the edge in artistry, the fourth-seeded Ecuadorian repeatedly came off second best in any rally comprised of raw power.

Lendl produced nine aces in the first set alone — including four in the eighth game which he took to love — and countless service winners.

Gomez, winner of five titles this year including the U.S. clay court and the Italian Open, had won 29 of his 35 tiebreaks this season. He took the first point, but then Lendl unleashed a barrage of unanswered serves and returns to win it 7-1.

Suddenly Gomez became a victim of his own Latin temperament. He won just two of the next 12 points to fall behind 3-0 in the second set and appeared content

with the runners-up cheque worth \$25,000.

Lendl added four more aces in the second set and would have had a fifth but for umpire Mike Lugg, who overruled a linesman in the fifth game.

Perhaps Lendl's recent diet, which has seen him lose over 15 pounds (seven kgs), has left him a touch twitchy for he stomped to the net and berated Lugg. He had a further brief outburst in the seventh game because Lugg refused to change a call.

After breaking Gomez again in the eighth game, Lendl, who had not dropped a set in his previous four matches, never appeared in danger of losing that lead.

The Ecuadorian occasionally caught his opponent flat-footed with an inspired drop shot or lob. But Lendl, showing new confidence at the net, produced a series of stinging volleys which left Gomez flailing his racket at thin air.

The Czechoslovak wasted no time in breaking Gomez in the fourth game of the third set to take a 3-1 lead, though he was briefly in danger when he promptly served his first double fault to trail 15-30.

Two blistering aces — taking his total to 15 — and a breathtaking forehand crosscourt winner ended Gomez's faint hope of a fightback and Lendl emphasised his superiority by breaking the Ecuadorian yet again for a 5-1 lead.

Lendl, who conceded a mere 15 points on serve, proceeded to wrap up a 103-minute victory in typical fashion.

Lendl, who will now compete in Antwerp and Prague before bidding for the Australian Open next month, admitted he was "mightily" relieved to become the first European since Bjorn Borg in 1977 to win at Wembley.

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Wasef Azar
Managing Director

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Wasef Azar
Managing Director

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Kuwait Airways profits fall by 66%

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's national air carrier announced Sunday its net profit fell 66 per cent in the 1983/84 fiscal year, due to a slowdown in business facing airlines in the Gulf and elsewhere. Net profit of the state-owned Kuwait Airways Corporation (KAC) slipped to 200,000 dinars (\$660,000) in the year ended June 30 from 600,000 dinars (\$1.98 million) the previous year. The number of passengers using KAC fell between seven and 10 per cent, in contrast to growth rates of 10 to 15 per cent in previous years. A spokeswoman for the airline said KAC and other Gulf airlines are considering a cut in fares of 30 per cent for flights within the region. KAC plans to introduce a once-weekly flight between Kuwait and Tokyo next January, and a KAC delegation will visit China next month to study prospects for a flight to Peking.

Rabat raises petroleum products prices

RABAT (R) — Retail prices of petroleum products in Morocco were raised by about ten per cent from Saturday owing to appreciation of the U.S. dollar, the ministry of energy and mines said in a communiqué. Petrol was raised from 532 dirhams (59.7 cents) to 606 (65.3) per litre and diesel fuel from 3.15 (34) to 3.45 (37) per litre.

Iraq, N. Yemen sign trade agreement

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq and North Yemen have agreed to increase bilateral trade exchanges, Baghdad newspapers reported Sunday. They gave no details of the agreement signed here Saturday night by Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali and North Yemeni Economy and Industry Minister Ahmad Qaid Barakat.

Uganda halts foreign exchange operations

KAMPALA (R) — Ugandan President Milton Obote has announced that he has suspended foreign exchange transactions by the Ugandan central bank for two weeks. Mr. Obote, who also holds the finance portfolio, announced the decision at a meeting of the bank's foreign exchange auction committee Friday. He said the two weeks would give the bank time to introduce measures to restrict foreign trade. He gave no details of the measures. The foreign exchange rate Friday stood at 530 shillings to the dollar having depreciated from 70 shillings to the dollar in 1981.

Oil exploration to resume in Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — Foreign companies involved in oil exploration projects in southern Sudan will resume work in January after a year-long suspension forced by rebel attacks, the Sudan News Agency (Suna) reported. It said Saturday night the decision to resume oil exploration was taken after a meeting between Sudanese officials and representatives from the American Chevron Oil Company and the Italian firm Snam Progetti, etc. The meeting also endorsed a security plan for the protection of oil exploration and pipeline construction operations, Suna said. Chevron has struck two big oil finds in the Upper Nile region about 750 kilometres south of Khartoum and Snam Progetti is responsible for the construction of a 1,450 kilometre pipeline from the production area to the Red Sea.

Competition forces drop in Qatari cement sales

DOHA (OPECNA) — The Qatar National Cement Company is now recovering from a year of recession in which sales of its products hit their lowest levels in recent times. According to the company's annual report, 1983 sales declined by 29.2 per cent to 117,866 tonnes of ordinary Portland cement and 43,205 tonnes of sulphate-resistant cement. The report blames the decline on the general economic recession and on competition from foreign exporters. It points out that the price of clinker fell last year to \$35 a ton from \$48-\$51 in 1982, while the Qatari market was flooded with imported clinker and cement from other countries, including neighbouring Gulf states. The company's board of directors notes that the imports enjoyed all the benefits and duty exemptions available to cement produced by wholly nationally-owned companies within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The report states that while contractors have been directed to use the company's products in Qatari government contracts, imported cement has still "found its way" to the projects because of price competition and deferred payment terms offered by importers. The Qatari company was forced to cut its prices three times — from \$3.85 to \$2.6 a bag for Portland and from \$4.95 to \$3.02 a bag of sulphate-resistant cement. While the company's current levels have become competitive with import prices, it was still left at the end of 1983 with 86,683 tonnes of unsold clinker.

Barter trade wins respectability

LONDON — A European trade seminar recently heard a representative of the Boeing Commercial Aircraft Company emphatically state: "Boeing does not engage in barter deals."

Within months, Boeing had put together one of the biggest and most unusual barter deals in recent trading history. In partnership with Rolls-Royce, the U.K. aero-engine maker, it concluded a \$1 billion aircraft-for-oil deal with the Saudi Arabian government. The deal involved the swap of 10 747s for up to 34 million barrels of oil, most of which has been delivered and sold on the spot market.

The scope of the arrangement and the fact that it involved Boeing put a long-awaited stamp of respectability on the worldwide growth of countertrade. Countertrade — the acceptance of part-payment in goods for one's own exports — has long characterised trade with the Comecon bloc, but its growing use in trade with the Third World has been much criticised by Western governments and international trade organisations.

The main argument is that barter distorts free trade, pushing goods that would not normally meet the basic trading standards of price and quality onto the world marketplace.

But many Third World countries, particularly commodity-producing nations, have embraced countertrade as a matter of national policy in order to stimulate exports, earn much-needed hard currency and save foreign exchange on essential imports.

In some cases, such as recent barter accords between Taiwan and Iran, the exchange is based

simply on one nation's need for oil and the other's need for technology. Developing countries point out also that part of their export problems stem from Western protectionism. Drastic price cutting of their goods would only lead to anti-dumping actions in the West, they argue, hence all the more need to use barter.

The British department of trade and industry recently accepted the growing role of barter in world trade when it issued a 52-page guide for exporters. Based on evidence that countertrade was growing, and not declining, despite the economic recovery, it decided to take steps more adequately to brief the British exporting community.

The survey notes that just five per cent of British exports have been subject to countertrade, but points out that this will represent some £3 billion (\$3.6 billion) in exports that might otherwise have been lost.

According to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) countertrade comprises some eight per cent of the value of all world trade, or between \$160 billion-\$200 billion.

The Boeing-Saudi deal announced in July and the trade department's acceptance of the realities of the current world trading environment have provided a stimulus to the growing number of countertrade specialists setting up in London.

Britain's major clearing banks have all recently announced the appointment of specialists in countertrade. And a new group, Batis International Business Services, has just commenced business as a

London-based information centre for traders wishing to use barter to conduct their business.

The company is believed to be the first to use computers to allow traders with barter requirements to "meet" and conclude deals.

Baris estimates that there are 250-300 government and private organisations and brokerages in Europe involved in barter trade but that there has not, until now, been any vehicle to coordinate them.

The growth of countertrade services in Britain follows aggressive moves taken by some of the U.S. majors, such as Bank of America, Citicorp and Chase Manhattan, which not only have trade specialists but have set up trading companies to handle bartered goods.

Many banks in Austria, Switzerland and Germany, have been countertrading for decades. Austria's Creditanstalt Bank's trading arm is to open a branch in Jakarta next year, for example.

A strong position also has been taken by some of the independent trading companies, such as MGS Services, a division of Metallgesellschaft, the West German metals, process plant and chemicals group, which has countertrade specialists in 16 countries and is to appoint one next year in Canada.

The banking community is divided on the issue of such trading companies. The U.K. clearers, and such U.S. banks as Manufacturers Hanover, are emphatic in their belief that banks should not act as principals in handling bartered goods.

There is also the question of just how profitable barter is as a method

of trading. Many banks acknowledge that their move to build up barter expertise is being undertaken to stay in a marketplace where margins are tight.

As Mr. Dick Francis, Barclays Bank's countertrade specialist, pointed out: "It does not necessarily represent new trade, but a new way of trading goods that normally would have been sold for cash in more stable times."

Mr. Roy Bracher of Manufacturers Hanover's London branch, added that any bank decision to provide countertrade assistance to a corporate customer should be based "on a strict commercial assessment, rather than on any prejudice against an 'inferior' form of trade."

"A bank's countertrade unit can support companies which have no countertrade expertise and can also complement those which have acquired extensive in-house experience... if a bank is cautious and selective about the countertrade services it offers, it has a valuable and rewarding role to play," he added.

Banks are reporting a sharp rise in the number of inquiries about countertrade deals.

Country-to-country barter agreements and announcements of specific deals are announced almost daily, but specialists caution that many deals do not go through because of the complexities in finding third, fourth and fifth parties to take the countertraded goods negotiated in an initial bilateral deal.

"Confidentiality is important in such business," says Mr. Bracher. "The good deals are the ones you never hear much about." — Financial Times news features.

Arab states spent \$26 billion on food imports in 1983

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab states spent \$26 billion on food imports in 1983, while food production dropped by 7.8 per cent on the previous year, a senior Arab agricultural expert said Saturday.

Mr. Hassan Fahmi Jum'a, director-general of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, also said the rising food imports — more than half the Arab World's food needs — could have a negative impact on Arab economic and agricultural development.

Mr. Jum'a was speaking at the opening session of an Arab seminar on animal husbandry which opened in Riyadh Saturday. His speech was carried by the official Saudi press agency.

"Food imports in 1983 totalled \$26 billion while the food bill was \$13 billion in 1981," he said. He did not give the figures for 1982.

"This could have an adverse effect on economic and agricultural development... there are indications that rising imports could also affect political and economic decisions in the Arab World," he added.

Several Arab officials have recently voiced concern that the West, from which they import most of their food, could use food as the Arabs once used their oil as a political weapon.

Over 600 firms from the six-nation council displayed their goods in the first trade fair to be organised by the GCC.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Start the day making up your mind that today you are going to be thoughtful to whomsoever you meet, for there is a tendency in the day's aspects to feel alighted.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Build up family's ego and save them from depressive attitudes which could become unpleasant. Spend time with mate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't try to make changes in routines, particularly in those that concern partners. Think before you act.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are somewhat confused just how to handle practical matters, but don't be too sure of yourself; you soon regain equilibrium.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be impersonal in whatever arises today and don't force any of your plans on others, otherwise you can get in trouble.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A personal affair can upset you somewhat now, so postpone any important decision until tomorrow.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good friend is apt to be emotional today, so be helpful instead of critical, and be of assistance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Business affairs may pose problems, but handle them wisely and take in your stride even though you may not agree with other's views.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A new project is more involved than you had thought, so be sure to investigate it thoroughly before you get into it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If planetary attuned, you begin the week properly by studying your responsibilities and then handling them wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Situations arise with others so use tact and take time to study them before handling.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You had better keep promises you have made and don't permit a co-worker to interfere who may be under tension of some sort.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some plan you had made of a recreational nature may go awry, but don't try to force anything.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will early be to be taught not to take comments and actions by others as though they were directed specifically toward him or her. If they were general, and so prevent a martyr complex from developing. Then life becomes constructive and successful.

Bulgaria emphasises small industries

SOFIA — Bulgaria is pressing ahead with plans to set up several thousand small companies which, if successful, will considerably change its economic landscape.

As in all Comecon countries, the main industrial development emphasis has until now fallen on large companies whose activities were closely monitored under the national plan.

The new small and medium-sized companies will have much greater flexibility and autonomy in running their own affairs.

"The planning of the past is not able to meet the developments of today," says Mr. Petar Roussev, chairman of the Bulgarian chamber of commerce and industry.

Mr. Roussev says that the drive to set up small companies is not a temporary measure to fill monetary gaps in industrial production but "the beginning of a new and important process in our economy."

In the next few years, investment in smaller companies could account for up to 10 per cent of all investment.

There are several reasons for the move. The concentration of large industries had led many people to leave the countryside for the towns which then have problems with transport and housing. Large enterprises are not always able to meet demand, especially for consumer goods, and

smaller companies are more flexible and more able to adapt their production when faced with difficult market conditions.

The first tentative steps to develop small industries began three years ago and since then 163 companies have been established, mainly in the consumer sector. The results have been positive and visible, Mr. Roussev says, and a greater variety of goods are now available on the market.

Mr. Blagoy Kanev, vice-president of the Bulgarian Industrial Association (BIA) which supervises the new companies, says that they have often performed better than the larger ones, partly because they are able to produce the right product with the right technology in the right field.

Smallness is an inherent advantage, he says. Efforts to set up small companies fit in with the expansion of economic reform first mooted several years ago. The idea was to give companies more independence in running their own affairs.

The model used for the new companies is that of the small and medium sized companies of Austria, Switzerland and Belgium, which Mr. Roussev says have been studied in detail.

The profitability of many small and medium-sized Western companies has not escaped attention either. "We have come back to capitalist terms and profit has become a kind of cult for our enterprises," Profit, he says, is the best way to assess the effectiveness of a company or branch of industry.

Until now new companies have been set up mainly in the food and light industry sectors. In this second phase the emphasis is on developing small industrial and engineering companies, some of which will be satellite companies to the larger state concerns.

The idea of satellite companies is also taken from Western companies like Fiat, which rely on several smaller companies for components.

The BIA was founded in 1979 as a voluntary non-governmental organisation, to assist member companies, giving management and marketing advice, putting local companies in touch with foreign investors, and providing a wide range of business information including press and specialist information from the West.

It now has more than 1,450 companies on its books. Three years ago it was given responsibility for co-ordinating investment in small and medium-

sized industries. A council of experts, which includes government representatives, considers proposals for setting up companies on a competitive basis.

Financing is then organised, including loans from a specially established bank, the Mineral Bank or Bank for Economic Initiatives, which provides funds for projects outside the main plan.

There are no limits to the amount a company can borrow although it is expected to pay it back within two to three years.

"Bulgaria hopes to attract foreign investment in the new companies. There are in theory no limitations on the amount of foreign investment allowed in any one company, and Mr. Roussev feels there are many attractions for a foreign investor.

Bulgaria can offer a qualified workforce, a home market and possibility of exports to other members of the Comecon as well as to third countries, he says. Profits can be easily transferred out of the country and the government guarantees and protects investments.

"A foreign partner doesn't run great risks with us, especially as our economy is stable and growing," he adds — Financial Times news feature.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



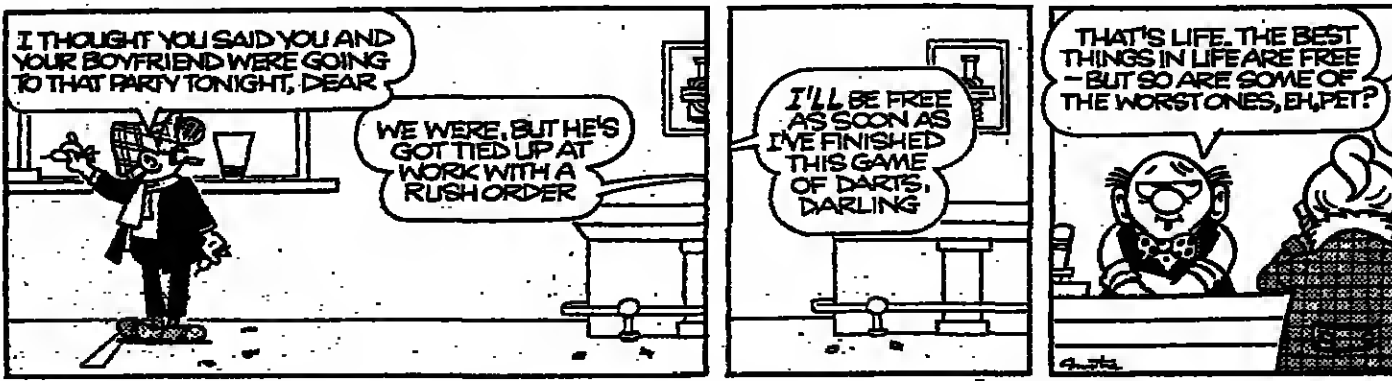
Peanuts



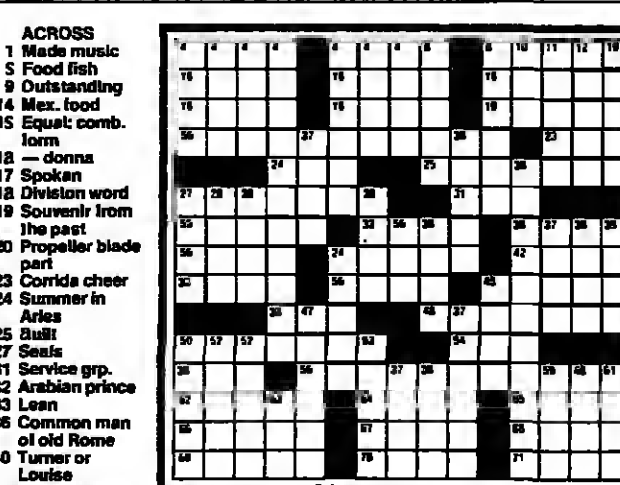
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Stanley A. Whitten



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

5 Swell up	7 Comedian Johnson	BASH THAT PRETTY	53 More crafty
12 Activated	8 Electron tube	ALAN HAD REMARK	57 Cast a ballot
13 Orders	9 Critics	ALAN HAD REMARK	58 Cupid
21 Exit	10 Artist suff.	STOOL PUNCH	59 Destroy
22 Yellowtail	11 Steer	THE FIGHT	60 Algonquian
23 Mix-up	12 Zola	PATHWAYS LEFT	61 Change emotion
24 Long ago	13 Mts. up	THE BEAN STAIR	
25 Inevitable emanation	21 Brain channel	STOOL PUNCH	
34 Indian home	22 Wrestler's sound	STOOL PUNCH	
35 Short jacket	27 Tennis units	GRAPPEY CEE	
36 Food regimen	28 " — the Mood for Love"	RAIN HYSTERIC	
37 Curves	29 Relax	ARABIC NAME POOR	
38 Snicker	30 Rowlands of movies	STOOL PUNCH	
	31 Br. gun	EDENS GAVE HAT	
DOWN	34 Fedora or cloche		
1 Type of aircraft	43 Rainbow		
2 Swiss river	35 Football		
3 Sports grip	37 Discourse		
4 Mountain bird	38 Roof overhang		
5 Piano	41 Hispaniola		
6 Suspend			

Shultz says Nicaraguan invasion fears are a 'ploy'

BRASILIA (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said the Nicaraguan government's prediction of a U.S. invasion was ridiculous and a ploy to justify militarisation of that country to subdue its people.

"What they seem to be in the process of doing is trying to militarise their society on the Cuban model and have a military force that subdues the population," Mr. Shultz said Saturday.

He made the comment to reporters travelling with him to the Organisation of American States (OAS) annual meeting here.

He denied the United States used a ploy by publicly leaking its concern that a Soviet ship might have been delivering MiG-21 warplanes to Nicaragua last week in order to build up pressure against Soviet supply of the planes to Managua.

Mr. Shultz said the U.S. concern about the ship was leaked to a reporter on Tuesday by some unknown U.S. official. He said that the official "engaged in a criminal act in my opinion" by making intelligence secrets public.

U.S. officials said on Friday they had concluded that MiGs were probably not on the ship.

Mr. Shultz, speaking to reporters in Puerto Rico Saturday on the way to Brasilia, said Soviet arms shipments to Nicaragua were destabilising Central America.

Early last week, U.S. officials said a Soviet freighter in Nicaragua may have been carrying MiG-21 jet fighters for the Sandinist government, a move the United States would strongly oppose.

But by the end of the week, the officials said they were not sure if the freighter was carrying any jets.

Mr. Shultz said even if the Soviet Union was not sending MiGs to Nicaragua, they were sending other weapons.

"I think what they are doing is very destabilising," he said.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has called 10 days of military exercises to prepare for the defence of the capital which it said would be one of the first targets of a U.S. invasion.

The Defence Ministry said in a communique Saturday night the exercises, including training with explosives, would be staged every afternoon until Nov. 21.

The communique was issued soon after President-elect Daniel Ortega told a news conference the country's armed forces were on maximum alert against possible U.S. invasion.

"It is a fact that the United States

has the military infrastructure in Central America to launch a surprise attack on Nicaragua," he said.

The first targets of an invasion would be major centres such as Managua because Washington would want to claim a quick victory, Mr. Ortega said.

"This is the most critical moment that the Nicaraguan revolution has faced," he said.

"A strategic bombing could take place, followed by the deployment of airborne troops and the landing of troops that are now in ships near the coasts of Nicaragua," he said.

Mr. Ortega said a senior U.S. officer visited Costa Rica's border with Nicaragua Saturday to prepare plans for a military strike.

Nicaragua's leaders have cited a series of incidents since the re-election of President Reagan on Tuesday as evidence of U.S. plans for an invasion.

The incidents include alleged U.S. territorial violations and U.S. reports that a Soviet freighter could be about to deliver MiG-21 jets at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto.

U.S. officials later said fresh intelligence indicated the reports were probably wrong but at his news conference Mr. Ortega made no reference to this revised assessment.

The U.S. State Department has denied planning to invade Nicaragua.

Foreign ministers of the Organisation of American States (OAS) meet on Monday against a background of renewed tension in Central America with neither the U.S. nor Nicaragua in a mood for compromise.

Diplomatic sources said that as both President Reagan and Mr. Ortega had just won big electoral backing for their policies, neither administration was likely to show flexibility. Nicaragua withdrew its Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto from the annual conference and is sending a deputy minister, Nora Astorga.

OAS Secretary General Baena Soares of Brazil said in an interview published Saturday that a major item on the agenda of the OAS General Assembly meeting was the arms race in Latin America. How to reduce this would be important for Central America.

Mr. Soares said: "The Brasilia assembly will be examining the question of armaments and the possibility of creating a control mechanism."

An OAS committee was charged with following up Colombia's plea for arms control made at the last OAS General Assembly in Washington.

Gandhi scatters mother's ashes over Himalayas

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Sunday scattered his mother's ashes over the snow-capped Himalayas after ordering the start of an inquiry into her murder and a major shake-up in security.

Mr. Rajiv dropped 15 baskets and three copper urns containing Indira Gandhi's remains from the rear hatch of a Soviet-built AN-12 transport aircraft in the final ceremony of 12 days' official mourning for the assassinated leader.

Two MiG-23 fighters dipped their wings in salute as the ashes drifted onto the peaks which Mrs. Gandhi had chosen as her last resting place.

Mrs. Gandhi was shot by two Sikh bodyguards outside her New Delhi home on Oct. 31, provoking nationwide riots in which about 1,000 people, mostly Sikhs, were killed.

A team of officials has started investigating Mrs. Gandhi's murder while the government replaced the head of Delhi's police at the weekend in a continuing reshuffle of security chiefs following the assassination.

S.S. Jog, special inspector-general of the Border Security Force in Bombay will replace Subhash Tandon Monday, officials said.

"I will give top priority in restoring the confidence of the people of the capital in the police force," Jog was quoted as saying by Press Trust of India (PTI).

"The army cannot be expected to continue the job of assisting the police in maintaining law and

order ... the confidence of the people in the police forces must be restored as early as possible," he added.

The Indian Express newspaper said Sunday that total paralysis marked police behaviour during the riots. It said many victims saw workers from the ruling Congress (I) encouraging the angry crowds.

Although no incidents were reported in India's riot-hit cities and towns during the weekend, thousands of troops backed by armoured vehicles and helicopters have stayed on alert in case of fresh unrest.

PTI said 23,000 of the 30,000 people who took refuge in relief camps in Delhi had returned home. Curfews still in force in many areas were also relaxed.

India's Railway Board Chairman, K.T. Raghavan, said trains linking Delhi with most of the country would resume normal operations Sunday.

Indian newspapers said the prime minister was expected to launch a far-reaching reform of the ruling Congress (I) Party before national elections due by January.

The Independent Hindustan Times newspaper said about 175 Congress (I) parliamentarians — nearly half the party's strength in the 544-seat Lower House — were expected to be dropped and replaced by candidates personally selected by Mr. Rajiv.

"This would be part of an effort to project a new image of the party," the newspaper said.

Speculation wanes on Soviet leader's death

MOSCOW (R) — The departure of a top Kremlin official for Vietnam Sunday dampened diplomatic speculation in Moscow that a senior member of the Soviet leadership had died.

Signals in the official media, however, remained conflicting. The mid-morning news broadcast was read by a woman announcer in bright colours, but the mid-afternoon broadcast was read by another female newscaster wearing sombre tones.

First signs of a death in the Soviet leadership are normally divined from newscasters' dress and solemn music on state radio, given the habitual refusal of the authorities to comment ahead of an official announcement.

Candidate Politburo Member Vladimir Dolgikh's departure for an extended visit to South East Asia, including Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, was seen, however, as a possible indication that no sudden announcement was expected.

Another candidate member, Culture Minister Pyotr Demichev, is currently on a visit to Tunisia.

Diplomats' speculation had centred on Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, 76, who missed the Nov. 7 Red Square parade and has not been seen in public for six

weeks.

Women announcers on television Saturday wore black and newscasters for most bulletins had dark suits. But on the main evening news the two presenters dressed in lighter colours.

Sunday's state radio programmes were a mixture of light classical and popular tunes. Television programmes remained normal.

But some diplomats said a major change of programmes only followed the death of the party leader, and President Konstantin Chernenko appeared fit and well on Nov. 7.

They said it was possible that a lesser figure, such as Marshal Ustinov, would, despite his powerful position, rate less obvious signs of national mourning.

Other sources, however, said there was reliable information that Ustinov was convalescing from a minor ailment at the health resort of Sochi on the Black Sea. Eastern European sources Saturday said they understood him to be very ill.

"The signs are puzzlingly conflicting. Perhaps it is Ustinov, perhaps someone else, perhaps no-one, at all," commented one Western European diplomat this

Sri Lankan rebels kill soldier in fresh attacks

COLOMBO (R) — Separatist guerrillas killed one soldier and wounded five when they attacked a Sri Lankan television transmitting station Saturday night, police said Sunday.

The station, on the summit of Sri Lanka's highest mountain, the 2,524-metre Pidurutalagala Peak, was not damaged, they said.

They said an army unit guarding the transmitters of the state-owned Rupavahini Television Service in the central tea growing

hills, returned fire and repulsed the rebels, who are fighting for a separate state for the country's minority Tamil population.

Two of the soldiers were seriously wounded and were taken to hospital. It was not known if there were any guerrilla casualties among the guerrillas, the police said.

They said an air force helicopter Sunday joined the search for the rebels.

Space shuttle zeroes in on stray satellites

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — After successfully launching the two satellites it carried into space, the Shuttle Discovery Sunday zeroed in on two other satellites it hopes to rescue from useless orbits.

The four men and one woman aboard Discovery looked forward to an easy day devoted to manoeuvring the shuttle closer to the Palapa satellite which they are due to retrieve Monday.

Their chances of success improved when pilot David Walker and mission specialist Dale Gardner managed to get a pair of helmet lights on one of the spacesuits working and appeared close to repairing the other set.

When they checked the suits Saturday, the astronauts found only the right-hand light was working in each case.

Gardner said they took the four best batteries from the two lights, "put those in one of the lights, and it works."

They then linked two small batteries from a microcassette recorder, used spare wire to make contact with the other light, and that too worked, he continued.

"So somehow we need to devise a way to get these batteries mounted under the thermal protection garment on the light and wire it to

the module," Gardner added. Allen described how the operation had been made more difficult by weightlessness, telling ground control "we've got some lights and batteries and little pieces and screws and everything floating around up here."

Mission control reported a tiny fuel leak from one of the thruster jets that adjust the position of the shuttle, but flight director Larry Bourgeois dismissed it as a "minor inconvenience." The crew earlier completed the launch of the two satellites they took into space with the deployment of Leasat 1 for use by the U.S. Navy. The previous day Discovery sent a Canadian communications satellite spinning into space.

After a series of course adjustments, Discovery began the day orbiting 346 kilometres above earth on its way to a Monday rendezvous with Palapa some 15 kilometres higher.

On Friday the crew deployed a Canadian communications satellite by the more conventional method of spinning it into space like a top.

The rockets on the Anik satellite ignited on schedule, propelling it toward the orbit from which it will join five others providing telecommunications for Canada.



HANANIA BRIEFS PAPANDREOU: Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou (third from right) listens to a briefing by Major-General Daoud Hanania, chief of the Royal Medical Corps, on the King Hussein Medical Centre and the services offered there during a visit he paid to the centre Sunday (Photo by Youssef Al-Ajlani)

40 E. Germans quit Prague embassy

BONN (R) — The situation at West Germany's embassy in Prague, where East Germans trying to get to the West have been camped for some six weeks, has eased further with the departure of about 25 more would-be emigrants, government sources said Sunday.

They said the group left Prague for home Saturday, with a guarantee from East Berlin that they would not be prosecuted for their action, but apparently without the promise of exit visas for West Germany. Others were thinking of following.

The latest departure, which follows a decision by about 40 others to leave earlier this week, means there are now less than 90 inside the mission, the sources said.

Bonn was forced to close the doors of the Prague embassy early last month after East Germans filled the building to capacity. More would-be emigrants still managed

to get inside, bringing the total until last week to over 150.

A West German television correspondent in Budapest reported Saturday night that 20 East Germans were sheltering in Bonn's embassy there. Previous reports put the number at a dozen.

The correspondent said an unspecified number are planning to leave for home on Monday. He was unable to say how many.

On Friday, government sources in Bonn confirmed that there were about a dozen East Germans in its Warsaw embassy and a similar number in the Bucharest embassy.

Sunday's Bild Am Sonntag newspaper reported that the departure of the group of 40 followed a secret visit to Prague by Ludwig Rehtlinger, the Bonn official in charge of negotiations with East Germany on the sit-ins.

In addition, government sources said East Berlin Lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, East Germany's top

negotiator on the problem, had telephoned the would-be emigrants at all four embassies assuring them there would be no charges if they returned home.

Mr. Vogel also told the East Germans they could still apply for exit visas through normal channels but withheld the tacit promise of certain approval that has solved similar incidents in the past months, the sources said.

Bild Am Sonntag said it has learned from reliable sources close to Mr. Kohl that Bonn hopes the problem in Prague will be resolved by Christmas.

However, there has been no report of movement out of the embassy in Warsaw, where the presence of East Germans refusing to leave could complicate matters for Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher when he visits Poland later this month.

The visit is unofficially planned for Nov. 21.

Archbishop criticises Chilean raids

SANTIAGO (R) — Chilean security forces arrested hundreds of people in an early morning shantytown raid which the Archbishop of Santiago criticised as being too harsh.

Witnesses said thousands of men from the Raul Silva Henríquez squatters' settlement were taken by police and soldiers for questioning Saturday. Many were later released.

"They took all the men between 16 and 60," said one resident of the camp, which houses more than 4,000 families and a total of 22,000 people.

The military government said the operation, staged four days after President Augusto Pinochet declared a state of siege to crack down on opposition unrest, had led to the arrest of 263 delinquents and 60 subversives.

But residents said many more were still missing late in the afternoon and denied charges by Government Secretary Francisco Cuadra that arms and explosives had been found.

Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno said after visiting the camp that the raid's purpose did not justify the methods used.

He quoted women in the camp as saying: "We do not think that just because we are poor we should be treated in the violent, humiliating and disrespectful way that we were."

Fresno's appeal followed the harrangue of the head of his human rights organisation from Chile last week.

2 missing Soviet army defectors are in embassy

LONDON (R) — Two Soviet army deserters from Afghanistan who defected to Britain and then disappeared are now in the Soviet embassy here, the British Foreign Office said Sunday.

They went to the embassy last Thursday and had not been seen since then, said their sponsor, Lord Bethell, a member of the European Parliament, Saturday. He urged the British government to ensure they were not smuggled home against their will.

Early Sunday a Foreign Office spokesman said Sergeant Igor Rykhov, 22, and private Oleg Khlan, 21, were in the embassy but he could not say whether they were remaining voluntarily.

Lord Bethell, who helped to

organise their defection, said they went to the embassy last week to ask about relatives after Rykhov received a letter "of loving words" from his wife, mother and brother at home.

The Foreign Office said: "The Soviet embassy was contacted by Foreign Office officials and the embassy confirmed that the men are there. The Foreign Office will be in touch with the embassy again. We can't add anything further at this stage."

Lord Bethell said the men went to the embassy "as a desperate attempt to try to establish a link with their families" after the letter arrived.

"They said they would be back soon, but they did not come back."

Report criticises U.S. 'Star Wars' programme

BRUSSELS (R) — President Reagan's "star wars" programme to seek a space-based defence against nuclear missiles would not protect civilians and could detract from the U.S. contribution to NATO, according to a report published Sunday.

The study was submitted by Canadian Parliamentarian Michael Forrestall to the North Atlantic assembly, a grouping of members of parliament from 16 NATO nations, which meets here this week.

"The initial aspiration voiced by President Reagan in his March 1983 speech of 'rendering nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete' and providing total protection of populations has been widely recognised as unrealistic if not impossible," he said.

Mr. Forrestall said the rationale given by senior American officials for the \$26-billion research programme was no longer to protect civilians but to hedge against Soviet advances in Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) and to shield U.S. nuclear weapons against a potential first strike.

"High levels of U.S. expenditure on costly BMD technology will inevitably mean relatively less U.S. defence resources committed to NATO," the report said.

In a separate assembly report, West German Deputy Karsten Voigt said West European governments were unlikely to boost real spending on conventional defence in the next five years despite their desire to lessen NATO's reliance on nuclear defence.

Analysing long-range military budgets of the major European allies, Mr. Voigt says any real spending increases in Britain, France and West Germany will be eaten up either by nuclear programmes, non-NATO operations or extra personnel costs.

His findings, to be discussed by the assembly this week, are likely to dismay U.S. congressmen who are pressing for Western Europe to carry more of the burden of

conventional defence.

In the "star wars" report, Mr. Forrestall said the Soviet Union would be likely to respond to the plan by putting new emphasis on holding the United States at risk with cruise missiles and bombers, leading in turn to greater spending on American air defence.

"Given finite defence resources, more spent on defence of North America against nuclear attack would mean that much less spent on tanks, aircraft and ships for defence in the North Atlantic treaty area," Mr. Forrestall said.

The report lists several other West European concerns about Mr. Reagan's strategic defence initiative.

They include arms control implications, fears that a shift away from nuclear deterrence might make conventional war more plausible and worries that a shield over North America could leave Europe at risk, despite U.S. pledges to the contrary.

Mr. Forrestall said U.S. experts believed BMD technology could find its first application in Western Europe by the mid-1990s, upgrading air defences to protect vital NATO bases against Soviet short- and medium-range rockets.

U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger last week publicly invited West Germany to join the "star wars" research effort.

Discussing conventional defence, Mr. Voigt said increases in West Germany's defence spending would be more than absorbed by extra spending on manpower due to a shortfall of conscripts, leaving less money for equipment.

France is actually cutting funds and forces for conventional defence to bolster its nuclear arsenal, he notes.

The Trident nuclear programme, "out-of-area" commitments and a higher military sector inflation rate will swallow Britain's expected one per cent real annual increases in defence spending after 1986, Mr. Voigt said.

COLUMN

Baby Fac showing no sign of rejecting baboon heart

LOMA LINDA, California (AP) — Baby Fac, the month-old girl who has lived a record 16 days with a transplanted baboon heart in her chest, was sleeping well Saturday and still showing no signs of rejecting the organ, hospital officials said. "She slept very well last night and she's very rested," said Migdalia Kelley, a spokeswoman for the Loma Linda University Medical Center, where Baby Fac remained in serious but stable condition. The baby, whose identity is being kept a secret at the request of her parents, had a second picture-taking session Friday during which she heard her mother's voice by telephone. The mother, whose identity also has not been revealed, has been kept out of her daughter's room for the past three days by doctors who don't want the infant exposed to her mother's cold.

Protestors upset Miss Asia contest

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand (R) — Demonstrators exploded fireworks and banged pots lids Saturday night in an unsuccessful attempt to disrupt the Miss Asia and Pacific Beauty Contest. Some of the demonstrators outside the Christchurch Town Hall broke through a line of security guards and dashed into the hall, shouting "no show, no show." Police said two arrests were made. Protest organisers said beauty contests degrade women and encourage sexual stereotyping. Melick Gurkan of Turkey won the contest. Gayle Anne Jones of New Zealand was second and Rinat Hadashi of Israel third.

College cleared of sex scandal

LEEDS, England (R) — A college of higher education in the northern English city cleared itself Saturday of charges that examiners operated a sex-for-results system. A committee of students and teachers at Leeds Polytechnic said it had decided the rumours were "a malevolent invention of students disappointed with their own degrees." It was referring to published reports that a girl student had an affair with a man on the college staff and then received "surprisingly high marks." Fourteen women graduates were reported to have refused to accept their degrees in protest.

3 children seriously wounded by old shell in Libya

BEIRUT (R) — Three Libyan children were seriously injured when an old shell they were playing with outside their house exploded, the Libyan News Agency JANA said Saturday night. The JANA dispatch, monitored in Beirut, said the incident happened last Thursday in Derna, on the Mediterranean coast east of the World War II battlefields around Tobruk. The children were aged two, eight and 13 years old, it added.

McCartney kidnap attempt foiled

LEWES, England (R) — An apparent plot to kidnap the wife of former Beatle Paul McCartney has been foiled and several people have been arrested, police said Sunday. The plot involved plans to hold Linda McCartney to ransom for £10 million (\$13 million), according to a report in the Sunday Mirror newspaper. Police in this southern town, near the McCartney's isolated farm, said they had sent a report on the affair to the director of public prosecutions, McCartney, whose wife, 39-year-old Linda, was shot dead outside his New York apartment in 1980, was quoted by the Mirror as refusing to discuss the episode.

2 heterosexuals catch AIDS

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Two heterosexual men have caught AIDS apparently through having sex with female drug addicts, officials said Saturday. Increasing fears that the killer disease is spreading, since it was first identified years ago, AIDS — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome — has principally affected "homosexual men" and "intravenous drug users."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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TEXAS IS WILD COUNTRY

North-South vulnerable.

North deals.

WEST

♦ Void

♦ AKQ10632

♦ 8

♦ A10743

WEST

♦ 98

♦ J98754

♦ A74

♦ QJ106532

♦ KB

SOUTH

♦ AKQ1032

♦ Void

♦ K9

♦ QJ965

The bidding:

North East South West

1♥ 2♥ 3♣ Pass

7♦ Dbl Redouble Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♠.

Tournament players tend to complain about the distributional quirks of computer-dealt hands.

However, hands dealt normally seem to be even wilder, and the Spring North American Championships in San Antonio produced more than its share of weird distributions. This one swung a match in the quarterfinals of the Vanderbilt Team Championship.

In one room North opened the bidding with six hearts and East overcalled seven diamonds. That contract was doubled and defeated five tricks. So East-West lost 900

points—hardly an optimum result, since North was going to have considerable difficulty at any heart contract.

In the other room the bidding proceeded at a somewhat more leisurely pace. East's two heart overall showed spades and a minor suit. South introduced his club suit and North took a fair gamble when he elected to try a grand slam in clubs.

East's double was lead-directing; it requested the lead of dummy's first-bid suit. South redoubled to warn partner not to run back to hearts.

Consider West's predicament. The opponents had reached a grand slam and he was on lead holding an ace in the unbid suit. Yet his partner had announced that he wanted a heart lead, so he either had the ace or, more likely, was void in the suit.

After much agonizing, West decided to lead a heart. East did ruff, but declarer overruffed, finessed West for the king of trumps successfully and claimed his grand slam.